IN MEMORY OF
COLONEL EDMUND SCARBOROUGH II (SCARBURGH) (1618-1671)
AND
ANNE TOFT (1643-1687)
OF ACCOMACK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

BY
ROBERT LELAND JOHNSON

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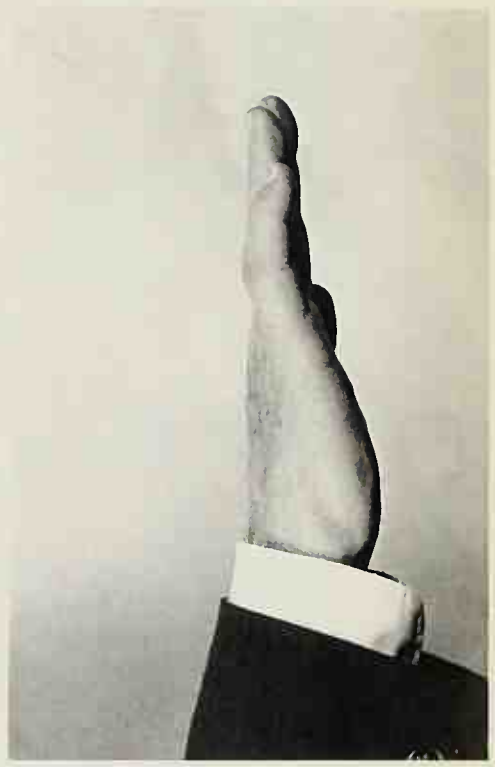

Robert Leland Johnson, Esq., on his 70th birthday - May 1, 2003 - showing Dupuytren's contracture in the right little finger, caused by the tightening of the tendons, a genetic characterisic of the Norse Vikings who settled England - inheriting it through his paternal ancestor Colonel Edmund Scarborough (Scarburgh) II of Accomack County, Virginia (1618-1671). Also called the clawed hand, it is found frequently in the Shetland Islands, where a Viking longship is burned each year to honor their Norse Viking ancestry, at the riotous festival of Up Helly Aa (or Uphelya) on the last Tuesday of January. Margaret Thatcher, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, is of Norse Viking descent and had surgery to correct this condition. Vide frontal insert and thirty-eight page insert following Page 5920f and through Page 5920j of Volume XI of **The Ancestry of Anthony Morris Johnson**; likewise for Volume XII, frontal insert and Page 6427e through 6427i; likewise for Volume XIII, frontal insert and Page 6857 through Page 6861.

HEREABOUTS LIES
EDMUND SCARBOROUGH
1615 — 1671
SURVEYOR GENERAL OF VIRGINIA
VA. CONSERV. COM. 1947

Location Descriptions of Grave Sites In Lower Accomack County Virginia

From the book "Grave Stones Inscriptions From Lower Accomack County, Virginia" Published in 1987 by Heritage Books, Inc.
(ISBN 1-55613-042-2)
Compiled by Jean Merritt Mihalyka and Faye Dowing Wilson
With permission from Jean Merritt Mihalyka

This Web Page was Last Updated Monday, October 07, 2002

Note: It is the intent of the Ghotes Webmaster to add links to "MapQuest" from this page to allow the viewer to display a road map to each of the Grave Sites.
Click on the MAP icon next to each entery, where provided, to view a road map close to the grave site.

Map 1 of Lower Accomack County Showing Cemetery Location, by number.

Map 2 - Middle Section Accomack County Showing Cemetery Location, by number.

The name of the plot in which the burial'can be found is indicated after each entry in the text. All plots are listed here, having been assigned a number. That number is used to identify the location of the plot on the accompanying map.

Recorded with each entry are precise directions for finding the site which include the general area in the county, mileages, route numbers. Also for each site are listed the surnames of all families buried in that particular plot. Such is not done, of course, for the large public cemeteries and. churchyards.

MAP **Belle Haven Cemetery** (inc Feb 1901) - recorded in *Gravestone Inscriptions in Northampton Co., YA, J.M.* Mihalyka, comp. Published by VA State Library, 1980.

MAP 1. **White Plot** - in Upshur's Neck, 3.2m. S of R606 in Quinby to the west of R605. Follow farm lane for about .4m. to wooded area along Machipongo Creek. Turn S along creek. Burial site is at least .5m at southern end of field a few yards into woods. (White)

MAP 2. **Old Bell plot** - (Bell's Neck) to end of R603; then .5m on farm road toward point. Plot to the W. Once a large burial plot with very old slate markers. (Bell)

Scanlan, James G. [Belle Haven]
Scanlan, Stella H. [Belle Haven]
Scanlan, Warren Lee, Jr. [Belle Haven]
Scanlan, Warren Lee, Jr. (footstone) [Belle Haven]
Scanlan, Warren Lee, Sr. [Belle Haven]
Scarborough, Alfred [New Mt. Zion]
Scarborough, Alice [Shorter's Chapel]
Scarborough, Americus III [Mt. Holly]
Scarborough, Charlotte G. (1) [St. Georges]
Scarborough, Charlotte G. (2) [St. Georges]
Scarborough, Edmund [Hedra Cottage]
Scarborough, Edmund B. [St. Georges]
Scarborough, Ella R. [Belle Haven]
Scarborough, George [New Mt. Zion]
Scarborough, George D. [Mt. Holly]
Scarborough graves at Quinby [Quinby]
Scarborough, Jessie C. [Quinby]
Scarborough, June Horner [Cape Charles]
Scarborough, (Col.) Lawrence M. (1) [St. Georges]
Scarborough, (Col.) Lawrence M. (2) [St. Georges]
Scarborough, Mamie M. [Quinby]
Scarborough marker at Mt. Holly [Mt. Holly]
Scarborough, Mary H. [Wachapreague Cemetery]
Scarborough, Mary Jane (1) [Mt. Holly]
Scarborough, Mary Jane (2) [Mt. Holly]
Scarborough, Mary Jane (3) [Mt. Holly]
Scarborough, Mitchell F. [Wachapreague Cemetery]
Scarborough, Neta V. [Quinby]
Scarborough, Neta V. (footstone) [Quinby]
Scarborough, Rebecca Sarah [Mt. Holly]
Scarborough, Virginia E. [Mt. Holly]
Scarborough, William H. [Quinby]
Scarbrough, Fannie M. (and child) (1) [Belle Haven]
Scarbrough, Fannie M. (and child) (2) [Belle Haven]
Scarbrough, Fannie M. (and child) (footstone) [Belle Haven]
Scarburgh, Sarah Satchell (1) [Bowman's Folly]
Scarburgh, Sarah Satchell (2) [Bowman's Folly]
Scarburgh, Southey Satchell (1) [Bowman's Folly]
Scarburgh, Southey Satchell (2) [Bowman's Folly]
Schaufler, Raymond (1) [Belle Haven]
Schaufler, Raymond (2) [Belle Haven]
Schaufler, Thelma H. (1) [Belle Haven]
Schaufler, Thelma H. (2) [Belle Haven]
Schilling, George W. [Johnson's Church]
Schilling, Mildred C. [Johnson's Church]

shed on slight hill. (Floyd)

16. **Old Floyd burial ground** - .5m N of Belle Haven (junction of R181 & R178) to the W of R609. In lane for .8m to woods (passing to the left the Floyd burial ground near shed). Straight back in woods on a knoll. Once many stones; only one located. Old Byrd's Sawmill area. (Floyd)

17. **St. Joseph's** - St. Joseph African Methodist Episcopal Church (1920 site). 1.1m N of the center of Belle Haven on R609 at the junction of R607; in the SE corner. This burial ground is poorly kept; many unmarked graves (copied Feb. 1982).

18. **Jacob burial ground** - (near Shields) .5m E of R178 to the S of R613 .3m in farm lane to the left in field. (Jacob; Kellam; LeCato; Martin; Wise)

19. **Walter grave** - behind site of old stone at Shields (intersection of R613 & R178). Moved to Fairview Lawn. (Walter)

20. **Mt. Pleasant** - just W of Occahonnock Creek Bridge on R178, turn S in private lane for .5m. To the right of house beyond the lawn; within brickwall. (Bull; Bradford; Douglas; Duncan; Kellam; Shield)

21. **The Glebe** - from R615 into Davis Wharf turn E into lane at top of hill; almost to the Wharf. (Ames; Davis; Goffigon; Mears; Rue)

22. **Sturgis plot** - (Scarborough Neck) .2m W of R615 to the S of R612, in private lane for .5m. Plot to the left near lane. (Hutchinson; Sturgis; Mason; Wright)

23. **Sturgis burial ground** - (Scarborough Neck) .35m W of R615 to the S of R612; .4rn in dirt lane to the left. Indications of many unmarked graves in this old plot. (Ames; Mason; Parkes; Sturgis)

23A. **Sample Plot**- .5m N of R612 to the W of R615 (Davis Wharf Rd.) (Moore; Sample)

24. **Hedra Cottage** - (Scarborough Neck) 1.6m W of R615 from R612, turn S onto R611 for .3m. Take lane to the right for .4m. Plot across field to the right in heavy thicket. (Custis; Nottingham; Scarborough; Smith)

24A. **Bay View** (Scarborough Neck) .7m W of R615 on R612, turn left onto hard surfaced road for .4m. Turn right onto lane for .1rn to house. Grave to south. (Bayne)

25. **Hollybrook Farm** - (Scarborough Neck) 1.35m W of R615 to the N of R612; S .5m in lane to NW of house. (Boggs; Bull; Goffigon; Kellam; Royal)

25A. **Vale of Shavez**- 2.4m W of R615 to the N of R612 (Scarborough Neck Rd.); c. .8m in farm rd. to site of farm house. A recording of the stones (which have not yet been located) is among the Thos Teackle Upshur Manuscript Collection, Vol.2, pp.401-402 in the Swem Library, College of William and Mary. His work was done during the first decade of the 1900s. (Coward)

26. **Bayberry Farm** - (Craddock Neck) 1.5m W of R615 on R614. Continue due W on hard surface road for .9m to

Craddock Creek
Occohannock Creek
Bell
Haven
Exmore
Upshurs Neck
13
608
607
602
603
613
612
611
614
615
768
752
724
1178
181
182
600
601
25A
25
24
24A
27
28
29
29A
30
31
32
33
19
18
20
23
23A
22
21
79
80
82
34
35
37
38
39
16
17
15
14
14A
13
13A
11
12
10
9
5a
3
2
1

www.scarboroughgenealogy.com

Scarborough Genealogy

Welcome to our family history website.

This site primarily includes the line from Henry Scardeburg (1270? - ????) up to Henry Scarborough, III (1565 - August 24, 1617) of North Walsham, County Norfolk, England. It follows his sons, Samuel B. Scarborough (November 4, 1593 - April 20, 1655?9) and Captain Edmund Scarborough (1584?8 - 1634), who came to America around 1620 and settled in Accomac County, Virginia. The line continues from Samuel to William Scarborough of Surray County, Virginia (???? - March 16, 1676), a.k.a. the "William Scarborough of Bacon's Rebellion," to David Scarborough (1720 - 1774) of Edgecombe County, North Carolina and Addison Scarborough (1754 - 1831) and Henry Scarborough (1780 - 1857) both of Lee County, South Carolina.

Scarborough Coat of Arms
bestowed to
Charles Scarborough, Sr.
who was knighted August 11, 1669.

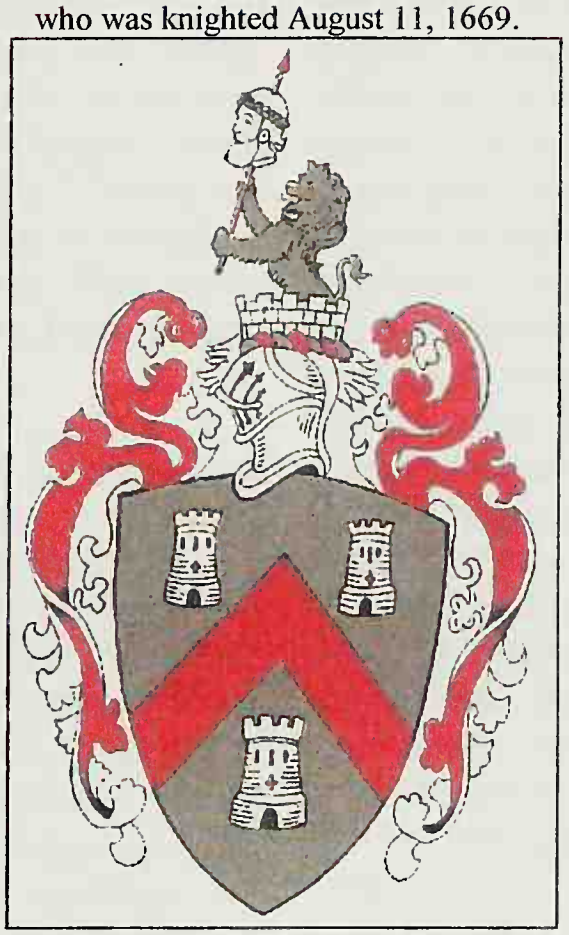

Image courtesy of
Earnest H. Scarborough, Jr.

Families directly related by marriage include: Burress, Carter, Dowdey, Hale, Raymer, Ross, Stewart, and Swink.

Families indirectly related by marriage include: Barrett, Brannon, Burgess, Craft, Fine, Fraylick, Gott, Harmon, Kelley, Knotts, Norris, Pickett, Sands, Stragand, and Young.

Any questions, comments, additions and corrections should be forwarded to:

Harvey M. Scarborough
at SCARHDKJ@AOL.COM or at 411 Brownwood Circle, Ringgold, GA 30736 USA. Home phone number is (706) 866-6089.

COLONEL EDMUND SCARBOROUGH II OF ACCOMACK COUNTY, VIRGINIA, WAS THE YOUNGER BROTHER OF THE AFORESAID CHARLES SCARBOROUGH, SR.

© 2001 - 2003 Harvey Morgan Scarborough

DuPuytren's Contraction in the little finger is a genetic characteristic of the descendants of these Norse Vikings and Robert Leland Johnson carries this gene in his right little finger.

Scarborough Tidbits

VIKINGS...THE NAME

It is said that the Scarboroughs of old originated as Vikings who raided the English coast in search of plunder, rape, and riches. According to a 14th century scribe, in the year 966, a fellow by the name of Thorgils Skardi "set up the fort called Skardaborg." During the 9th and 10th centuries, the whole of Yorkshire was colonized by Scandinavians. This costal establishment began what is now Scarborough, North Yorkshire, England.

The surname Scarborough got its beginnings from the old norse language. Our early ancestor, Thorgils Skardi apparently had a harelip. The name seems to have developed from "Skardi" meaning harelipped and "borg" meaning "fortress." Any Scarborough today knows how difficult the name is for others to spell. Since literacy wasn't very common until the 19th century, it's no wonder that the name has evolved into a variety of spellings and pronuciations throughout the years. Earnest Scarborough's father, Ernest Scarborough, Sr. recorded as many as 17 different spellings of the surname during his family research.

Information provided by Earnest Scarborough, Jr.

YES, WE HAVE AN ENGLISH CASTLE...

Evelyn Kinder Donaldson writes in Squires and Dames of Old Virginia: "...one of the old English families was the Scarborough family which had its original seat in the Scarborough castle. Around this castle was built a municipality and the borough of Scarborough. Located in the eastern part of North Riding, of Yorkshire, England, 231 miles north of London. Scarborough was a walled city in 1118, and was granted a charter by the King. To this day those same walls protect the twelfth century castle. In 1187 the castle's strength was greatly increased by Henry II, and in 1285 Henry III granted them a Court of Appeals, and a merchant's guild. The Scotts came to Scarborough in 1318 and burned the town, but the castle was not damaged appreciably, since it stood somewhat apart from the town. It was shelled by the Germans in 1917 and again in World War II, but it still stands."

SCARBOROUGH, ENGLAND

If you're planning a visit to the old mother country, check out this website of Scarborough and the Yorkshire area: Scarborough, England

Another Scarborough Coat of Arms

ORIGINS OF THE NAME 'SCARBOROUGH'

A medieval Icelandic saga tells how two Icelandic Viking brothers called Kormak and Thorgils were the first men to "establish the fort called Skardaborg". The fort was named after one of its founder's nickname, for Thorgils was call Skardi, meaning hare-lipped, by his brother. It is now generally accepted that the name Skardaborg, which has come down to us as Scarborough, means "the fort belonging to Skardi".

Kormakssaga tells more about these brothers. Kormak was a talented poet, described as a wild man with black curly hair while Thorgils on the other hand was taciturn and easygoing. Both men had a taste for adventure and plundering around the coasts of Britain and Ireland. About the year 966 they decided to make the sheltered waters of the south bay their base and built the fort. They may even have reused the ruins of the Roman Signal Station. Kormak was killed while raiding in Scotland.

Go back | Top of page

Thorgils is Norse for "shaft of Thor" - like in sword.
http://www.vikinganswerlady.com
val_org@hotmail.com (Christies Ward)

The boats that the Vikings sailed are called longships (long ships) or galleys. One is burned at the fire festival of Up Helly Aa in Lerwick, Shetland Islands, held on the last Tuesday in January each year. It is a descendant of the ancient feast of Yule, which the Vikings held to celebrate the rebirth of the sun on the 24th night after Christmas. This became known as Uphalliday - literally the end of the holidays. Later this changed to Up Helly Aa. At the end of the 19th century it was decided that it should be held on the last Tuesday in January.

http://www.shetland-tourism.co.uk
shetland.tourism@zetnet.co.uk

SCARBOROUGH'S VIKING ORIGIN

Scarborough's Viking name is first mentioned in Viking sagas. In the 'Kormakssaga, Flateyjarbok' Scarborough is called Skarthborg and in the 'Orkneyingasaga' it is referred to as Skarthabork. The 'borough' in Scarborough derives from the Viking word 'Borg' meaning 'stronghold' and Scarborough means Skarthi's stronghold. According to the 'Kormaksaga' two Viking brothers called Thorgils and Kormak went harrying in Ireland, England and Wales and established a stronghold called Scarborough on the English east coast. Thorgils was known to his brother by the nickname 'Hare Lip', or in the Viking language 'Skarthi' . It is probable that 'Hare-Lip' gave his name to Scarborough.

The brothers Kormak and Thorgills were in the service of King Harald Grafeld, who was king of Norway from 960-965AD. This dates the Viking foundation of Scarborough to the mid tenth century. Kormak and Thorgils accompanied the king's expedition to Bjarmaland or Permia in northern Russia in 966AD. It is known that the expedition to England immediately followed this and that Kormak died in the year 967AD. This dates the Viking foundation of Scarborough more precisely to 966 or 967 AD. The Vikings were not the first to settle at Scarborough. There may already have been an Anglo-Saxon settlement on the site and there was certainly a Roman signal station here.

http://www.thenortheast.fsnet.co.uk/Scarborough.htm
http://www.angloland.co.uk/infosheets/student.html

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Betty Edmonds Babb
156 Babb Lane
Kevil, Kentucky 42053

Dear Mrs. Babb:

Thank you for the lineage on Wilson. Wilson is not in my line. When I reread page 144 of *Livingston County, Kentucky, Volume I*, under the last names of the ancestors of Maria Scarborough (Smullen) Brown, I found the following: Smullen, Fookes, Dickerson, Harris, Scarborough, Roach and Wilson." Wilson should have been "Williams." Wilson is properly shown under the ancestors of Peter Brown, her husband.

The charts that Letona Elms furnished me with in 1991 were priceless then and are priceless now. Without them I could have done nothing and this part of my ancestry would have been lost forever. However, with them as a base I have been able to correct a couple entries (particularly on the Dickerson line). This new information will appear in Volume 11 of the *Ancestry of Anthony Morris Johnson*, which will be ready for distribution later this year and a copy placed in the Log Cabin.

Fasten your seat belt and hold on for the ride of your life. You descend from the most famous (infamous) and wealthy man of the Colonial Eastern Shore – Colonel Edmund Scarborough II. It is sad that Letona Elms did not live to share this information.

Sincerely,

Robert Leland Johnson

RLJ/sf

Ancestor Chart

Page 5920f

Name of Compiler Robert Leland Johnson

Address 705 West Eighth Avenue

City, State Denver, Colorado 80204

Date September 10, 1991

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 17 on chart No. 1.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Elizabeth Caroline Smullen (Carrie)
b. December 21, 1844
p.b. Smithland, Kentucky
m. October 28, 1861 - Dr. John B. Johnson
d. February 6, 1935
p.d. Ft. Gibson, Oklahoma (buried Starnes Cemetery, Ft. Gibson, Oklahoma)

2 James Edward Smullen (christened Edward James Smullen) (Father of No. 1)
b. March 22, 1814
p.b. Worcester County, Maryland
m.
d. December 1868
p.d Livingston County, Kentucky

3 Joanna (Mother of No. 1)
b. 1812
p.b. Maryland
d. after 1850 census of Livingston County, Kentucky
p.d. Livingston County, Kentucky

4 Peter Smullen (Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m. September 1, 1807
d. Will probated October 14, 1814
p.d Worcester County, Maryland

5 Sally Fookes (Fooks) (Mother of No. 2)
b. April 1782
p.b. Worcester County, Maryland
d.
p.d. Worcester County, Maryland

6 (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

7 (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.

8 William Smullen (Father of No. 4)
b. circa 1738
p.b. Somerset County, Maryland
m.
d. 1804
p.d Worcester County, Maryland

9 Scarborough Dickerson (Mother of No. 4)
b. circa 1743
p.b.
d. after April, 1813
p.d Worcester County, Maryland

10 William Fookes (Fooks) (Jr.) (Father of No. 5)
b. 1750/53
p.b. Worcester County, Maryland
m. Will dated October 7, 1829
d. (died Feb. 13, 1833)
p.d Worcester County, Maryland

11 Ann (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d. February 10, 1847
p.d. Worcester County, Maryland

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Randall (Randolph) Smullen, Jr (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 1C)
b. circa 1712
m.
d. after November 3, 1790 Maryland

17 Mary (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

18 ~~Charles Dickerson~~ (Vide Corriegenda, infra (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 1M)
b. circa 1710
m.
d. 1756

19 Elizabeth (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No.)
b. Living in Somerset County,
d. Maryland 1746

20 William Fookes (Sr.) (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 1D)
b. circa 1727
m.
d. 1774 (by April 15, 1774)

21 Mary (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d. 1784 (by Oct. 29, 1784)

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

Chart No. 1B

John B. Johnson, M.D.
(given name: Kinchen Benjamin Johnson) (Spouse of No. 1)
b. 1841 d. March 21, 1905
p.b. Tennessee p.d. Welch, OK

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CORRIEGENDA – November 22, 2002

ANCESTRY OF **SCARBOROUGH DICKERSON** WHO MARRIED **WILLIAM SMULLEN**, GRANDSON OF **William Smullen, the Immigrant** (Chart 1B, Appendix, Volumes IV – XIII, of *THE ANCESTRY OF ANTHONY MORRIS JOHNSON*)

(1) **DICKERSON (DICKESON, DICKENSON, ETC.). Edward Dickerson** (chr. 5 Dec. 1627, St. James, Clerkenwell Parish, London, Eng., d. 1682), carpenter and planter, was a descendant of **Richard Dickinson of London** (chr. 7 July 1564, St. James, Clerkenwell Prish, master skinner, and **Cicily (Bland) Dickinson**, who were m. 22 July 1590; their son **John Dickinson, Esq.** (chr. 20 Jan. 1593, St. Botolph without Aldgate, London, d. 1655) m., 29 Sept. 1618, **Frances Ricethe**, St. Lawrence Jewry and St. Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, London; in 1638 John was renting a house in Ward of Aldergate, London, in Parish of St. Botolph, where Worshipful Company of Skinners was located. **John and Frances (Ricethe) Dickinson were the parents of Edward Dickenson (spelling "Dickerson" became popular in America)** (chr. 5 Dec. 1627) who, after his father's death, emigrated with his bros. George and John, and possibly Thomas as well, to Barbados and settled in Christ Church Parish.. By Nov. 1662 Edward was in Annemessex Section, Somerset Co., Md.; was active in court affairs in Somerset Co. and owner of several tracts of land: Contention, Irish Grove (both of which he sold), Dickerson's Hope and Goose Marsh (both passed to son Somerset); **m. first, 1654, Elizabeth Bald**; second, Elizabeth Denson (from Bodness, Cheshire) (see above, Denson) 17 Aug. 1661 in Barbados; issue, first wife, **Elizabeth (Bald)** (not listed in Torrence): (1) Somerset, c 1656, (2) **Edmond, 1658**, (3)_____?; issue: second wife, Elizabeth (Denson): (4) John (5) Peter, (6) Edward, (7) Elizabeth, (8) Mary.

(2) **Edmond Dickerson (Sr.)** (2) (1658-1740), planter and carpenter, son of **Edward** and **Elizabeth (Bald) Dickerson**, on 9 June 1703 purchased from half bro. Peter Dickerson and Sarah (Riggin) his wife the tract Limbrick; later acquired more land, Addition to Limbrick; between 1729 and 1740 gave and sold parts of these two tracts to his sons; in a deposition of 10 Aug. 1736, gave age as 78; m. _____ _____ and had issue: (a) Edmond Jr., c1700, (b) Cornelius Sr., c1705, (c) Charles, c1710-11, Somerset Co. (Deposition of Edmond Dickerson, Md. State Archives, Somerset Co., Judicials, 1734-36, pp. 255-56; Somerset Co., Deed, SH:132-33, 167-69, AZ:90-92, and MF:197-98; communication from Leslie P. Dryden). *[Edmond Dickerson, Sr., was born in Barbados and he and his father would have been there when Anthony Morris the Mariner (Anthony Morris 2nd) (1630-1655-6) and his wife Elizabeth Senior (died 1660) were there. They were the parents of Anthony Morris the Mayor (Anthony Morris 3rd) of Philadelphia. Vide Colonial Families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Volume 9 – pp. 97-1120, by Henry C. Peden, Jr. and F. Edward Wright; Lewes, Delaware: Delmarva Roots, 2002.]*

(3) **Edmond Dickerson , Jr.** (2a) (c1700-2 Apr. 175_), son of **Edmond Dickerson (Sr.)**, b. Somerset Co., d. Pocomoke Hd., Worchester Co.; possessed parts of Limbrick and Addition to Limbrick; m. **ELIZABETH**_____ AND HAD ISSUSE: (1) Edmond

III, (2) Somerset, (3) Peter, 20 July 1747, (4) Elizabeth, (5) Director, (6) **SCARBOROUGH**, c1740. (Coventry Parish Rec.; Somerset Co., Deed, SH:132-33, 167-69; will of son Somerset Dickerson, 13 July 1777-1 June 1787, Del. State Archives, A-69:73, and Sussex Co., Del., Wills, D:144-45.)

(4) **Scarborough Dickerson** (2a6) (b. c1740), dau of **Edmond Jr. and Elizabeth Dickerson**, m. 1763 **WILLIAM SMULLEN**, Worcester Co., and had issue: (a) Elizabeth Smullen. (Will of Somerset Dickerson, 13 July 1777, pr. 1 June 1787, Del. State Archives, A-69:73, and Sussex Co., Del., Wills, D:144-45.) **[N.B. Their son Peter Smullen married Sally Fookes and they had James Edward Smullen - christened Edward James Smullen — who married Joanna_____ and migrated to Livingston County, Kentucky. Their daughter Carrie Smullen (Elizabeth Caroline Smullen) married Dr. Kinchen Benjamin Johnson (surgeon and practicing physician in the Cherokee Nation which was later in the Oklahoma Territory). Dr. K. B. Johnson went by his initials "K.B." and later as John or "J.B." Dr. J. B. Johnson and Carrie Smullen Johnson were my paternal great-grandparents. They went from Livingston County, Kentucky to Ft. Gibson, Oklahoma.]**

N.B. The following data on Somerset Dickerson who was the brother to Edmond Dickerson, Sr., supra, is given to show how the confusion originated that erroneously put him in our direct line of descent instead of his brother:

Somerset Dickerson (1) (c1656-1727), carpenter and planter, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Bald) Dickerson, inherited Dickerson's Hope and Goose Marsh from father, also owned Green Park, all at mouth of Morumsco Cr.; he and wife sold these tracts by 1724 and moved to Baltimore Hd. of Somerset Co. (on seaboard side, now partly Worcester Co., Md., and partly Sussex Co., Del.); d. by 20 June 1727, but widow was still in area in 1733. Somerset Dickerson m. Hannah _____ and had issue: (a) Mary, (b) **Charles**, (c) Sarah, (d) Director. (Somerset Co., Deeds, GL:9, TH:91, and AZ:100; will of Somerset Dickerson, 13 Mar. 1726/7-20 June 1727, Md. State Archives, Prerog. Court, Wills, 19:211; M.S.A., Somerset Co. Tax Lists for 1724, 1725, 1730, 1731, 1733, from communication of Leslie P. Dryden.) **This data is included to dispel any question about his being the direct ancestor of Elizabeth Dickerson who married William Smullen. The charts furnished to me in 1991 by Letona Elms of Kevil, Kentucky, had the father of Elizabeth Dickerson who married William Smullen as being Charles Dickerson (and wife Elizabeth_____); and had Somerset Dickerson and Hannah _____ as the parents of Charles Dickerson – close but not on the bull's eye. She is now deceased and it is sad that she cannot share in this victory of information. Without her charts, which have proved accurate in all other respects, I would never have been able to put this ancestry together. The subject Pauline Manning (Polly) Batchelder book (infra) came out three years later.)**

Sources: The primary source was from *A Somerset Sampler: Families of Old Somerset County, Maryland, 1700-1776*, 1994, by Pauline Manning Batchelder, Lower Delmarva Genealogical Society, Salisbury, Maryland, 1994 (available from publisher for $38.50: Lower Delmarva Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 3602, Salisbury, Maryland 21802-

3602; telephone: 410-546-0314; e-mail: jctsby@aol.com). The applicable portions are produced verbatim – there is much information such as marriage, etc. of siblings not in the direct line of my descent that has been deliberately omitted. The portions in italics have been inserted from other sources. *Fooks Family*, by Herbert C. Fooks, 1953, is available for purchase from same ($45.50).

Other Sources:

A. *The Golden Lyon II Genealogical Research* website (http://www.goldenlyon.com) was prepared by R.A. Riggin, PO Box 403, Finksburg, Maryland 21048; e-mail: rariggins@goldenlyon.com. (Dickerson, Harris, London, Riggin).

B. *Handley's Eastern Shore Maryland Genealogy* website (htt/:tyaskin.com/handley/surnames.htm) was prepared by Shari Handley; email: shari@tyaskin.com. (Dickerson, London, Riggin).

C. http://www.nabbhistory.salisbury.edu/FamilyGeneal for the Nabb Research Center, Salisbury University Foundation, 1101 Camden Avenue, Salisbury, Maryland 21801. (Telephone: 410-543-6312; Fax: 410-677-5067; e-mail: rfmiller@salisbury.edu). There is a list at that site of the many family books they have. Of interest it has: (1). *Dickerson, Somerset County, Maryland and Co-lateral Families*, by Melford S. Dickerson; (2). *Fooks Family*, by Herbert C. Fooks; (3). *Snow Hill Remembered: A History of Harris Family of Maryland, Ohio and Kentucky*, by Richard E. Stevens; (4). *Teague Riggin and his Riggen, Riggin, Riggins Descendants*, by Sharol Riggin; (5). *The Descendants of Samuel Scarborough, Sr. of North Carolina, 1788-1988*; (6). *Smullen Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland 1680-1974*, by Eugene Earl Trimble; (7). *The Williams of Wicomico County, Maryland*, by Marie Leighty Engel; (8) *Thirty-Four Families of Old Somerset County, Maryland*, by Woodrow T. Wilson; (9) *The Boston Family of Maryland*, 2nd Edition, by Matthew Wise. The Lower Delmar Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 3602, Salisbury, Maryland 21802-3602 (Telephone: 410-546-0314; Pat Taylor) has reprinted *Fooks Family* by Herbert C. Fooks with an index, which the original one did not have. A google.com search under Riggin Family of Accomac, Virginia, produced: http://www.goldenlyon.com/biblog.html which is a bibliography of books on the Eastern Shore (Virginia and Maryland), including *Fooks Family*, by Herbert C. Fooks; and *Quakerism on the Eastern Shore*, by Kenneth Carroll (Maryland Historical Society, 21970; and *Colonial Delaware Soldiers 1638-1776*, by Henry Peen, Jr. (Family Line Publications, Westminster, Maryland, 1995). Sussex County Deeds, p. 257, Will of Edmund Dickerson, brother to Scarborough Dickerson (married to William Smullen); p. 186, Will of Somerset Dickerson, brother to Scarborough Dickerson (married to William Smullen).

Ancestry of Scarborough Dickerson

Richard Dickinson
/ Chr. 7 July 1564, St. James, Clerkenwell Parish
| Married 22 July 1590
|
|
John Dickinson, Esq.
/ Chr. 20 Jan. 1593, St. Botolph without Aldgate, London, d. 1655
| Died. 1655
| Married 29 Sept. 1618
| | |
| | |
| | \ **Cicily Bland**
|
Edward Dickenson (Dickerson)
/ Chr. 5 Dec. 1627
| Married 1654
| | |
| | |
| | \ **Frances Ricethe**
| | St. Lawrence Jewry and St. Mary Magdalene
| | Milk Street, London
|
Edmond Dickerson, Sr.
Born 1658
/ Died 1740
| | |
| | |
| | \ **Elizabeth Bald**
|
Edmond Dickerson, Jr.
Born c. 1700-2
Somerset Co. MD
/ Died 2 Apr. 175_
| Pocomoke Hd., Worchester Co. MD
| | |
| | |
| | \ _____
|
Scarborough Dickerson
Born c. 1740
Married William Smullen
1763, Worcester Co. MD.
| |
| |
| \ **Elizabeth** _____

ADDENDUM – January 22, 2003

The Scarborough (Scarbrough) Dickerson research came together dramatically after a revisit to the website "Descendants of Edmund Scarborough from Cynthia McDaniel, Ghote" (http://www.esva.net/ghotes/scarb/scarb.htm). An e-mail to her at Ruhi19@cox.net inquiring as to the ancestry of Scarborough Dickerson resulted in a chart for which I will be eternally grateful, showing Elizabeth Marshall (daughter of Annabella Scarborough-Toft and William Marshall) as marrying _____Dickerson. From there Pamela Gay Johnson, our research guru, vetted it through the following sites. The most particularly revealing site was the Ahnentafel chart of Bill Wilkins (http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=n4554r&id=13079). (billyghote@mediaone.net) .. This confirmed that Anne Toft was the mistress of the married Colonel Edmund Scarborough II and that they had three illegitimate daughters: (1) Attalanta Scarborough-Toft who married 1st John Osborne and 2nd William Whittington; (2) Annabella Scarborough-Toft, died before 1721, who married lst Francis Lee and 2nd John Marshall; and (3) Arcadia Scarborough-Toft who married Thomas Welburn. After the death of Colonel Edmund Scarborough in May 1671 at the age of fifty-four years old, Anne Toft married Colonel Daniel Jenifer (a Catholic) and had a son Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer – born 3 May 1672. Annabella Scarborough-Toft and John (Martial) Marshall had six children, among whom was "Elizabeth Marshall" http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=n4554r&id=17729. She married _____Dickerson http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=n4554r&id=17730. He died PROB LIV 1733. These are at the website of RootsWeb.com (supported by Ancestry.com).

*****

Ralph A. Riggin (http://www.goldenlyon.com) ; e-mail: rariggin@goldenlyon.com) provided helpful guidance. Other sources are: *Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore – A Study in Foundations and Founders*, by Clarence Torrance (reprint of 1935 edition available from Willow Bend Books, 65 East Main Street, Westminster, Maryland 21157-5026; 1-800-876-6103; http://www.willowbend.net); *County Records of Accomack-Northampton, Virginia 1640-1645*, by Susie M. Ames (reprint of 1973 edition available from Willow Bend Books, ibid); *Colonial Families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland*, Volume 9, page 1011 (Dickerson), by Henry C. Peden, Jr. and F. Edward Wright (2000 edition available from Delmarva Roots, 217 Schley Avenue, Lewes, Delaware 19958; e-mail: customerservice@delmarvaroots.com; 1-800-567-8608); *A Somerset Sampler – Families of Somerset County, Maryland 1700-1776*, by Pauline Manning Batchelder (1994 edition available from Lower Delmarva Genealogical Society, PO Box 3602, Salisbury, Maryland 21802-3602): *Virginia's Eastern Shore*, Volumes I and II, by Ralph T. Whitelaw (1951 reprint available from Picton Press, P.O. Box 250, Rockport, Maine 04856-0250; tel: 1-207-236-6565; fax: 1-207-236-6713; http://www.pictonpress.com) - page 1149, Volume II, gives the history of Tract A121E, the site of the home of Anne Toft (owned by Colonel Edmund Scarborough II), called Gargaphie Plantation – the playground of Colonel Edmund Scarborough II and there his three illegitimate daughters were born in the 1660's to this lovely young beauty in her early twenties and this married man of wealth and power who was twenty-six years older than she – his wife being in her

fifties at the time and older than he; page 1350, Volume II, gives the history of Tract 180. Gargaphie comes from Ovid's *Metamorphoses,* iii, 180, and refers to the bower where Diana and her nymphs disported – how appropriate for this attorney-at-law and classical scholar whose brother Charles was the physician to the King. Charles Scarborough (son of Edmund Scarborough II by his wife Mary) was one of the nine original trustees of the College of William and Mary on its receiving a charter from the crown in 1693 – the second oldest college in the United States, preceded only by Harvard College. This Yalie likes that.

The following is an excerpt from said *Virginia's Eastern Shore*, Volume II, page 1151:

> 1670 On Sunday May 8th, the colonel was at Gargaphie, presumably to oversee some work being done there, and had an altercation with one of the workmen, who assaulted and injured him. Court convened there two days later and the depositions of the several witnesses generally were in accord. Two of them attested that the man had said "he would work no more for Scarburgh's whores and bastards"; ... In passing sentence, the court summed up the crime as being, ... an Assault upon Collonel Edmund Scarburgh wounding him by a fierce stroke with A strong wooden Lanthorn, calling him ould Rouge old dogg...

Such are the slings and arrow of outrageous fortune. Bear with me, as I indulge in one further quote – this from a website **LOWER-DELMARVA-ROOTS-L Archives** (e-mail:jleehunt1@aol.com; http://newsarch.rootsweb.com/th/read/LOWER-DELMARVA-ROOTS/2001-05/0990412819 :

I came across these highway clearing cases because of a separate case on the same day involving two married indentured servants who had presented themselves as single (more lucrative) and who were given to Anne Toft, by her lover, the married "Prince of Darkness" Edmund Scarborough, who had purchased them from a Browne, who had purchased them from my subject of interest Wm Baugh (who had been in the county/area for at least five years I think). The couple was brought into court for "fornication," which of course they weren't technically doing court documents apparently proved, but I guess the legal choices were limited. Anne Toft stepped in and paid to have them released from the lashes...ALSO, a few months later Ms. Toft got land for the transportation of one of the servants (along with almost 100 others!), who it seems to me had been there for some time!! I'd have thought that Messrs. Baugh and Browne might be in trouble for "fraud" in getting Scarborough to pay more than he should have, but guess not. Now I don't know as to who brought the charges against the two MARRIED servants for fornication, but I will note that it appears that this is about the same time that Scarborough (a justice and at court on October 24) and Ms. Toft conceived their oldest child! I don't believe they were ever brought to court for fornicating, but I could be wrong...yet again :-) Accomac County, Virginia Court Records. Janet (Baugh) Hunter. Robert Leland Johnson: It depends on whose ox you are goring!

Subj: **Toft/Scarbrough**
Date: 1/22/03 9:43:27 AM Mountain Standard Time
From: PJohnson@FDIC.gov (Johnson, Pamela)
To: rlelandjohnson@aol.com ('rlelandjohnson@aol.com')

File: AncestryofScarboroughDickerson.doc (40960 bytes)
DL Time (49333 bps): < 1 minute

Okay, Bob. Take a deep cleansing breath and try to focus. You have sent me so many disjointed e-mails that I have no clear idea what you want me to do, although it is obvious that you want it immediately if not sooner.

To re-cap what I have done: <<AncestryofScarboroughDickerson.doc>>

Attached is an updated chart. I have included the information I sent you. The sources for the information were cited at the time I sent it to you. The Ahnentafel chart came from the Rootsweb site of Bill Wilkins. His e-mail address is Billyghote@BillWilkins.net <mailto:Billyghote@BillWilkins.net> I have used his pages before and he seems well informed. His chart is the one that showed Elizabeth Marshall married to _____ Dickerson. The Ghote site contains numerous references to the Toft-Scarbrough liaison. I would recommend getting in touch with Wilkins after you are a bit better organized. He seems to be the guru on this subject.

The balance of the material came from http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~cloud/TX/d79.htm <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~cloud/TX/d79.htm> (Descendants of Jeremiah Cloud and Ancestors of Thomas Cloud) I have not used his material before, but it is very extensive and he has footnotes to his sources. The primary researcher on this site is Tom Cloud whose e-mail address is cloud@peaches.ph.utexas.edu <mailto:cloud@peaches.ph.utexas.edu>

I added the names of Scarbrough wives from John Faulkner's Rootsweb site: http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=PED&db=jonzo46&id=I03141&style=TEXT <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=PED&db=jonzo46&id=I03141&style=TEXT> His e-mail address is jonztime@msn.com <mailto:jonztime@msn.com> . The same information is, however, repeated in numerous sources, and I do not believe that he did the primary research.

I have not yet had a chance to check any of the print resources. I will let you know what I find.

I am not too impressed with the argument that the church would have had taken steps against the Toft-Scarbrough relationship. Not to be too cynical, but the established church seems to have come down quite heavily on servant girls, but once it reached the gentry class, to say nothing of the nobility, it tended to look the other way so long as the tithes were paid.

Pamela Johnson
Management Analyst
(202) 898-3835

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<META NAME="Generator" CONTENT="MS Exchange Server version 5.5.2654.89">
<TITLE>Toft/Scarbrough</TITLE>
</HEAD>

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<A NAME="_MailAutoSig">Pamela Johnson

Management Analyst

(202) 898-3835

———————— Headers ————————
Retum-Path: <PJohnson@FDIC.gov>
Received: from rly-xd01.mx.aol.com (rly-xd01.mail.aol.com [172.20.105.166]) by air-xd04.mail.aol.com (v90.10) with ESMTP id MAILINXD44-0122114327; Wed, 22 Jan 2003 11:43:27 -0500
Received: from vasfw03.fdic.gov (vasfw03.fdic.gov [192.147.69.46]) by rly-xd01.mx.aol.com (v90_r1.1) with ESMTP id

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Received: by vasfw03.fdic.gov, id LAA29684; Wed, 22 Jan 2003 11:42:59 -0500 (EST)
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Message-ID: <D51F498CB06DD6119D440002A53D0C451129F6@wasexc103a.fdic.gov>
From: "Johnson, Pamela" <PJohnson@FDIC.gov>
To: "'rlelandjohnson@aol.com'" <rlelandjohnson@aol.com>
Subject: Toft/Scarbrough
Date: Wed, 22 Jan 2003 11:41:26 -0500
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X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2655.55)
Content-Type: multipart/mixed;
    boundary="—_=_NextPart_000_01C2C235.1AE9CB60"

Ancestry of Scarborough Dickerson

Richard Dickinson
/ Chr. 7 July 1564, St. James, Clerkenwell Parish
| Married 22 July 1590
|
|
John Dickinson, Esq.
/ Chr. 20 Jan. 1593, St. Botolph without Aldgate, London, d. 1655
| Died. 1655
| Married 29 Sept. 1618
| |
| |
| \ **Cicily Bland**
|
Edward Dickenson (Dickerson)
/ Chr. 5 Dec. 1627
| Married 1654
| |
| |
| \ **Frances Ricethe**
| St. Lawrence Jewry and St. Mary Magdalene
| Milk Street, London
|
Edmond Dickerson, Sr.
Born 1658
/ Died 1740
| |
| |
| \ **Elizabeth Bald**
|
Edmond Dickerson, Jr.
Born c. 1700-2
Somerset Co. MD
/ Died 2 Apr. 175_
| Pocomoke Hd., Worchester Co. MD
| |
| |
| \ _____
|
Scarborough Dickerson
Born c. 1740
Married William Smullen
1763, Worcester Co. MD.
|
|
|
|
|
|
|
|

| **John Marshall**
| / Born 1666
| | Died 1733
| |
| |
\ **Elizabeth Marshall**
Living 1733

/ **John Scarbrough**
|
|
John Scarbrough
/ Born c. 1470 in North Walsham, County
Norfolk, England
| Died c. 1540 in North Walsham, County
Norfolk, England.
|
|
Henry Scarbrough
/ Born c. 1521 in North Walsham, County Norfolk,
England
| Died in JAN 1605/6 in North Walsham, County
Norfolk, England
| |
| |
| \ **Maude Will**
| Born c. 1497
|
Henry Scarbrough, Esq.
Born 1565 in North Walsham, County Norfolk, England
/ Christened on SEP 21 1565
| Died on AUG 24 1617 in North Walsham, County Norfolk,
England.
| Estate probated on SEP 9 1617 in Norwich Consistory
Court, England
| |
| \ **Elizabeth Sham**
| Born bef. 1525
|
Edmund Scarbrough
/ Born DEC 25 1584 in North Walsham, County Norfolk, England.
| Died in 1635 in Magothy Bay, Northampton (now Accomac) county,
Virginia
| |
| |
| | / **John Humberstone, Esq.**
| | |
| \ **Mary Humberstone**
| Born about 1568 in Seddon, Norfolk County, England
| |
| |
| \ **Elizabeth Clark**
| Born bef. 1540
|
|
Edmund Scarbrough
/ Born c. 1617, London

| | Christened OCT 2 1617 in St. Martin's in-the-Fields, London, England
| | Died MAY 1671 in Hedra Cottage, Scarborough Neck, Accomack county,
Virginia (or | | | Occohannock Creek)
| | |
| | | |
| | | | / **Robert Butler**
| | | | |
| | | | **Hannah Butler**
| | | \ Born c. 1587 in North Walsham, County Norfolk, England
| | | Died after 1633/34 in Accomack, Virginia
| | | | |
| | | | \ **Elizabeth** _____
| | |
| | \ **Annabella Scarbrough-Toft**
| | Died bef. 1721
| | |
| | |
| | **Anne Toft**
| | \ Born c. 1643
| | Died 1687

ADDENDUM – January 28, 2003

Anne Toft, mistress of Colonel Edmund Scarborough II, was Swedish. One biography of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer - Maryland delegate to the Continental Congress (1778-82) and one of twenty-nine delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 - states that his father was of Swedish and English descent. He was the great-grandson of Anne Toft and Colonel Daniel Jenifer (born 1637 and died 1693). Anne Toft married Colonel Daniel Jenifer after Colonel Edmund Scarborough II died in 1671 and their son Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer was born 3 May 1672, and died 1730 in St. Mary's County, Maryland. He married Elizabeth Michael. Their son Dr. Daniel Jenifer was the father of the said Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, the delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, who was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1723. Toft is a Viking (Sweden, Denmark, Norway) term for homestead like "ham," "worth" and "wich" found frequently in the names of English towns.

This certainly solves a family mystery as to how my 5 feet, 95 lbs., brunette (brown hair, olive complexion, and brown-eyed) mother could produce a 9 ½ lbs. baby from a father of 5 feet 6 inches, who had brown hair, gray eyes an a ruddy complexion. My Grandmother Hill, married to Thomas Leslie Johnson, the son of Dr. Kinchen Benjamin Johnson ("K.B." – in later life he began using "J.B." for John Benjamin Johnson, which he preferred to "Kinchen". Kinchen appears to be a home-made name combining "kin" with "chen" for little kin) and Carrie Smullen, said that her husband had Swedish blood in him. Smullen is as Irish as Paddy's pig. Since no Swedish blood showed up – and my father advised that there was no Swedish blood that he knew of in Dr. K.B. Johnson's ancestry and that Dr. K.B. Johnson's ancestors came from Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina (and one line from North Carolina), Virginia, and England in that order – it has been a source of wonderment to me ever since my interest in genealogy began at the age of 13 years old when the coach pleasantly referred to me as "…you big dumb Swede." Now we know that he had at least part of that right. Dr. Kinchen Benjamin Johnson is described in an application for a License to Peddle in Livingston County, dated Tuesday, June 18, 1872: " Kinchen B. Johnson a native of Livingston County Kentucky. Thirty-two years of age about Five feet, Eight inches high, weighs 125 pounds, heir of dark color, sprinkled with gray, and eyes of a blue color…" (Vide *The Ancestry of Anthony Morris Johnson, Volume* X, page 5141, by Robert Leland Johnson). My younger brother (by 3 years) has the same Nordic features – blond hair, ruddy complexion, hazel eyes – and we all wondered where it came from, since it had never cropped up before. But the birth of my brother with the same towhead characteristics certainly calmed some fears. He had distinctive ears that flared out slightly from the head like his father, a characteristic not passed on to me but inherited by my son Anthony Morris Johnson. Though my hair was blond, a small spot of jet black hair about a half inch in diameter was always in the middle of the hair on the back of my head – it went gray first and the rest followed as the years rolled on. My genealogical research has been as much to disprove the whisper of Swedish blood as well as to discover, validate and preserve the true lineage and I was doing pretty good until Anne Toft came along and now look what I got – a veritable Viking goddess.

A google.com search on the Internet for Constitutional Convention Delegate Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer (also under 1. Daniel Jenifer and 2. Anne Toft of Colonial Virginia), pulled up several sites, partial excerpts of which follow:

A. http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/books/RevWar/ss/jenifer.htm:

> CARREER BEFORE THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. **Jenifer was the son of a colonial planter of Swedish and English descent.** Born long before conflicts with Great Britain emerged, he was for many years a leader in Maryland's colonial government. As a young man, he acted as a receiver-general, the local financing agent for the last two proprietors of Maryland. Jenifer served as justice of the peace for Charles County and later for the western circuit of Maryland. He sat on a commission that settled a boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland (1760) and on the Governor's Council, the upper house of the Maryland legislature that also served as the colony's court of appeals and as a board of senior advisers to the governor (1773-76)...Along with James Madison, Johns Dickinson, and his good friend George Washington, he began to explore ways to solve the economic and political problems that had arisen un the weak Articles of Confederation. Consequently he attended the Mount Vernon Conference, a meeting that would lead eventually to the Constitutional Convention...Like his old friend Benjamin Franklin, Jenifer enjoyed the status of elder statesman at the Philadelphia Convention...Career after the Constitutional Convention. Jenifer, now in his sixty-fourth year, retired to "Stepney," his great plantation near Annapolis. Personal Data - Birth: 1723 (exact date unknown), at "Coates Retirement" (now Ellerslie"), an estate near Port Tobacco in Charles County, Maryland; Death: 16 November 1790, in Annapolis, Maryland; Interment: Exact location of his grave, which is on the Ellersie estate, is unknown.

B. http://www.lexrex.com/bios/djenifer.htm (source cited: National Archives and Records Administration).

C.
http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=J000079
(Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774 – Present):

> JENIFER, Daniel of St. Thomas, 1723-1790. JENIFER, Daniel of St. Thomas (uncle of Daniel Jenifer), a Delegate from Maryland; born in Charles county, Md., in 1723; member of the provincial court in 1766; member of the Governor's council in 1773; member and president of the council of safety 1775-1777; president of the State senate 1777-1780; Member of the Continental congress 1779-1781, also of the convention that framed the Federal Constitution, and a signer of that instrument on September 17, 1787; unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Maryland in

1782 and 1785; died in Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Md., November 16, 1790.

(N.B. His nephew referred to in the above (born Charles County, Maryland – 1791-1855) was a U.S. Representative from Maryland, 1831-33, 1835-41; U.S. Minister to Austria, 1841-45 and much more: http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/jelinek-jenkin.html

D. http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?ti=0+surname=jenifer&given=daniel+of+st%2e+thomas :

Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer (son of Ann Toft and Colonel Daniel Jenifer), born 3 May 1672, died St. Mary's County, Maryland 1730, married Elizabeth Michael, by whom he had a son Daniel Jenifer (who was the father of said Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer who was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 at Philadelphia)

E. Bill Wilkins website is probably the most complete: http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=n4554r&id=13084 He has two e-mail addresses: billyghote@mediaone.net; and billyghote@BillWilkins.net

F. http://papayne.rootsweb.com/d0005/f0000055.html gives the genealogy of this line including my Annabella Scarborough -Toft who married John Marshall and were the parents of Elizabeth Marshall who married Edmond Dickerson, Jr.). It was found under a google.com search for "Daniel Jenifer."

The portrait of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer (delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787) hangs in the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.; another by was done in 1975 by Stephen Berge and is in the Maryland State Archives. He also served as an aide to General Richard Lee at one point.

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MARIA SCARBOROUGH SMULLEN married Peter Brown. She was the sister of my ancestor James Edward Smullen (christened Edward James Smullen). They moved with their spouses and children from Worcester County, Maryland, to Livingston County, Kentucky, in 1836. (Vide *History and Families Livingston County, Kentucky, 1798-1989*, pages 144 and 208 under Brown-Smullen and W. Edmonds-Brown – available from Livingston County Historical & Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 136, Smithland, Kentucky 42o81: telephone: 1-270-928-4656). One of the daughters of Maria Scarborough and Peter Brown was **Annie Belle** – named after her great-grandmother **Annabella Scarborough-Toft** (illegitimate daughter of Anne Toft and Colonel Edmund Scarborough II).

William Smullen, immigrant from Ireland to Somerset County, Maryland in 1680, married Mary (who married Ambrose Riggin after his death). Their children are listed in Ruth T. Dryden's *Smullen Family*, pages 194-195 (available from the Nabb Research Center for Delmarva History and Culture, Salisbury University, 1101 Camden Avenue, Salisbury, Maryland 21801-6860; telephone: 1-410-677-5067; e-mail:frmiller@salisbury.edu;fax: 1-410-677-5067; http://www.nabbhistory.salsibury.edu). The same information appears on page 1 of Eugene Trimble's *The Smullen Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland 1680-1974*; ibidem). Pat Taylor of the Nabb Research Center for Delmarva History and Culture researched the Smullen line for me. She sent me copies of: Pages 194 and 195 of Ruth T. Dryden's *Smullen Family*; Page 1 of Eugene Earl Trimble's *The Smullen Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland 1680-1974*; Maryland Land Office (Patent) Record) 1679-1681 Liber WC2, Folio 120, listing William "Smullen" being transported 1679 aboard "ship Mary of Liverpoole"; Inventory of the estate of William Smullen, deceased, dated January 17, 1703, Maryland Testamentary Proceedings Prerogative Court 1697-1711, folio 210; Somerset County, Maryland, Judicial 1730-1733, folio 59, deposition (Ambrose Riggin and his mother Mary, aged eighty-six years); Somerset County, Maryland, Judicial 1735, Mar.-1735/36, Folio 314, deposition of March 1735/36 (Ambrose Riggen aged sixty-five and Mary Riggen aged sixty years); Goshen abstract from Ruth T. Dryden's *Land Records of Somerset County, Maryland,*, page 183; Harmsworth abstract from Ruth T. Dryden's *Land Records of Somerset County, Maryland*, page 200 – in 1684 James and Grace Woolford sold Harmsworth to Edmund and William Smullen, my Randall's brothers; Benson's map Somerset County, Dublin Election District No. 4 – upper part showing that patents Goshen and Harmsworth are close – these properties are southeast of Princess Anne, Maryland. From this information it is learned, therefore, that Mary Riggin (the widow of William Smullen, the immigrant) was shown in the deposition concerning land boundaries of Minshalls Adventure, dated March, 1735/36 as being sixty years old; Ambrose Riggin (her second husband) was shown as being sixty-five years old and her son Randall Smulling (Smullen) forty-seven years old. The deposition was authorized in a document dated "...this ninth day of ffebruary Anno Domini 1735/6____" – that is exactly as it reads in the original. So Mary _____who married William Smullen, the immigrant, was born in 1675 and would have been twenty-eight years old when William Smullen died in 1703. Now that is picking them young – right out of the cradle – at thirteen years old, the time of the onset of puberty. So Randall Smullen was born when his mother was only thirteen years old – it is all there – in black and white – so she was the proverbial child bride of early colonial history. William Smullen and Mary _____ therefore were married in 1689.

The following is from page 194 of Ruth T. Dryden's *Smullen Family*:

1. **William Smullen**. Born c. 1660. Married Mary_____(born c. 1676, aged 60 on Feb. 9, 1735/36; Somerset J.R. 1734/6-314 (married (2) Ambrose Riggin). Purchased 150 acres of tract Goshen in Perryhawkin,June 2, 1688 (Som. Deeds 4-431). Living Jan. 1, 1696/7, when witnessed will of Stephen Costen, but died before 1704.
Children: 1. **Randall** (2)

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2. Edmond born c. 1690; died s.p before 1741; purchased with brother William on Oct. 29, 1708, 300 acres Harmsworth from Jams Woolford (Som. Deeds 10-202).

3. William born c. 1692; died s. p. probably before 1717.

4. Mary b.c. 1694; unmarried in 1726; brother Edmond deeded to her and sisters, 300 acres of Harmsworth, equally, March 25, 1717 (Som. J.R. 1715/19-47) ; she and her sister Rose divided tract on July 2, 1726 (Som. Deeeds 16-32).

5. Eleanor born c. 1696; died prior to 1726, s. p.

6. Rose born c. 1698; married Isaac Coston.

2. **Randall Smullen** (William [1]) Born c. 1689 (aged 47 on Feb. 9, 1735/6; Som. J.R. 1734;6-3). Married **Sarah Harris** (John Harris in his will written March 7, 1710; pr. March 24, 1715/16, left Randall Smullen one shilling in full of his portion of his estate). Planter of Somerset County. Members of Somerset County. Member of grand jury, June, 1723. Purchased 150 acres of Goshen from John Wine and John Barber, Feb., 11, 1707 (Som. Deeds 10-147). On Nov. 25, 1741, Randall Smullen, Sr., and Randall Smullen, Jr., planters deeded to Joseph Riggen, certain rights to 300 acres Harmsworth, as heirs at law to Edmond Smullen and William Smullen(Som. Deed 20-264). On March 19, 1741, in a similar capacity they deeded to Ahab Coston, 137 acres Hrmsworth 9Som. Deeds 20-288). Sarah Adams, daughter of Abraham Adams, dec'd, was bound to Randall Smullen, June Ct., 1735 (Som. J. R. 1734/5-15). Arthur Warwick in his will written Jan. 26, 1743/4, left the heirs of Randall Smullen 10 acres Winter Quarter. Randall Smullen died in 1743;4 (will written Dec. 9, 1743; pr. Feb 23, 1743;4) (Md. Wills 23-396).

Children: 1. Randall (3)
2. Margaret b.c. 1715; married -----Layfield.
3. Sarah b.c 1718; married ----- Layfield.
4. Nathaniel (4)
5. **William** (5)
6. Edmond (6)

***

I descend from **William Smullen** (5), son of Randall Smullen, Sr. **William Smullen** (5) married **Scarborough Dickerson (daughter of Annabella Scarborough-Toft and John Marshall)**. In Volume VII of *The Compendium of American Genealogy*, 1942, by Frederick A. Virkus, there is an entry on page 778 under Leslie Powell Dryden for my William Smullen, immigrant. It shows descent through William and Mary Smullen, their son Randolph who married Sarah; and the latter's son Nathaniel. Since Leslie Powell Dryden was a recognized writer (*Lankfords of Annemessex and Langfords of Nanticoke, available*, at the Nabb Research Center for Delmarva History and Culture), I have included in my charts in parentheses after the name of Randall Smullen **(Randolph)**. But I have never seen it in any original court document or anywhere else except as Randall. My ancestor James Edward Smullen (christened Edward James Smullen) married Joanna and was a Methodist. He was the great-great-grandson of immigrant William Smullen (parents Peter Smullen and Sally Fookes, grandparents William Smullen and Scarborough Dickerson, great-grandparents Randall Smullen and Mary,

great-great-grandparents immigrant William Smullen and Mary). The 1779 transportation list shows William Smullen (written "Smullan") being brought to Somerset County, Maryland, and gives the date as "Anno 1769," but he is generally shown as coming there in 1780. Before 1752 dates occurring before March 25 (the beginning of the legal year) were written with both the historic (second and which began on January 1) and the legal year (written first). Thus January 1, 1680 would be written January 1, 1679/80, 1679 being the legal year and 1680 being the historic year. Thomas Pemberton of Maryland, was granted a warrant for twenty-four head rights for the transportation of twenty-four people (he had transported forty-five people as listed on the said transportation list where he is shown as "Thomas Pemberton of Liverpoole") - who intended to live in Somerset County) – twelve hundred acres. It is dated "...second day of April in the fifty years of the Dominion of the Right Honorable Charles and Anno Domini 1680." The document follows the aforesaid transportation list in which Thomas Pemberton is listed as "Thomas Pemberton of Liverpoole, foreman." King Charles was born in 1630 – thus the fifty years reference. Fifty acres was allowed for each head right. So the trip was planned in late 1679 and they arrived in early 1680. William Smullen purchased for 3,500 pounds of tobacco on June 2, 1688 of John Barber and his wife Anne, one half of 300-acre tract of land called Goshen located in Somerset County, Maryland. (Vide page 1 of Eugene Earl Trimble's *The Smullen Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland 1680-1974*). Same source advises: *The Early Settlers of Maryland, An Index to Names of Immigrants Compiled from Records of Land Patents 1633-1680, in the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland*, by Gust Skordas, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Md., 1965, page 431 shows: "Smullan, William, Liber WC2 Folio 120, Transported 1680." Trimble concludes that William Smullen came from Dublin, Ireland (partially based on the fact that that is the only place in the largest cities of Europe, where the name Smullen is listed in the telephone directories). It is to be noted that Dublin is just across the Irish Sea, one hundred and forty miles west of Liverpool, England. William Smullen would have been twenty-eight years old when he bought Goshen. The next year he married his thirteen-year-old child bride Mary_____; and that same year his oldest son Randall Smullen was born. He died in 1703 at the age of forty-three years old – his widow Mary would have been twenty-seven years old – his oldest son Randall would have been fourteen years old. And life went on.

The curiosity of the religion of these individuals, lead to an e-mail to Ralph A. Riggin. His comments are below:

> It seems that many in the area were Protestant Episcopal. Coventry, Stepney and Somerset Parishes were all of this faith. But the ones who migrated into Worcester did not have a local church to attend. It seems when Methodism swept across the Delmarva Peninsula, many of the circuit riders held services and gained followers in the more remote areas. Many of Ambrose Riggin's descendants who ended up in Worcester did become Methodist (one was even named John Wesley Riggin – the Riggin and Smullen descendants were very close). The religion really did not take form until the late 1700's. Snow Hill in Worcester County was the place where Francis Makemie began the

Presbyterian religion also. The original Smullen family, as most of the early families in Somerset were Protestant Episcopal. Of course there were Quakers also, but very few, and I would not be surprised if many of the folks that attended the Protestant Episcopal Parishes were converted Catholics. But as the Episcopal Church was the Church of England, they were somewhat forced to convert or not attend church at all, which of course was likely frowned upon. There were no Catholic Churches on the shore at all, only on the "Western Shore" where the Calverts, et al., settled. The ones who are not found well documented in the different Somerset Parishes, I suspect were too far from the churches or did in fact not have strong convictions, and later converted to Methodism or Presbyterianism.

Tobacco was a staple crop and was used as a medium of exchange by these tobacco planters as witnessed by the fact that the price of Goshen to William Smullen was 3,500 pounds of tobacco. William Smullen, Sr., and John Harris, Sr., both lived in the Perryhawkin area in Dublin Election District No. 4 (southeast of Princess Anne) – fitting for the Irish Smullen – O'Smullen before his time. John Harris (Harrison), Sr., owned Harrison's Adventure (as well as Harrison's Venture, Midle Town – Middleton) to the south (separated by a small acreage) of William Smullen, Sr. who owned Goshen and Harmsworth (north of Goshen and separated by a small acreage). South of Dublin Election District No.4 was Brinkleys Election District No. 3, bordered on the south by Pocomoke Sound. Marumsco Creek runs up north from Pocomoke Sound. It used to be called Teague's Creek (Teague Riggin was the father of Ambrose Riggin, Sr.). The Golden Lyon Plantation of the said immigrant Irishman Teague Riggin (O'Riggin before his time) was located on Marumsco Creek, from which the Riggin line migrated up the Pocomoke River with land holdings. He purchased much land between Pocomoke River on the east and Marumsco Creek on the west, which took him up to Dublin Election District No. 4. Ambrose Riggin, Sr., married Mary Smullen, widow of William Smullen, Sr., after the death of his first wife Judith Harris (daughter of John Harris, Sr. and Judith Godfrey). Ambrose Riggin, Sr. and his wife Mary (Smullen) Riggin conveyed 200 acres of tract Golden Lyon to Teague Riggin the Younger on 26 August 1709. This area was in Pocomoke Hundred, where Edmond Dickerson, Jr. (grandson of Edward Dickerson) lived; and died there on April 175_ . On Decmeber 10, 1742, it became part of the newly created Worcester County of Maryland. Anne Toft lived at Gargaphie in northeastern Accomack County, Virginia. Colonel Scarborough, her lover, lived at Scarborough's Neck – today called Davis Wharf – the neck of land between Craddock's Creek and Occahannock Creek in Accomack County, Virginia, at his estate called Hedra's Cottage. Dr. Thomas Fowkes lived a little farther north at Onancock, Accomack County, Virginia. His father James Fowkes, Jr., lived at Fookses' Neck on the south side of Matchatank (Matchotank) Creek, between Onancock on the north and Davis Wharf on the south. John Roach, Sr., lived at Annamessex or Annemessex (now Crisfield), Somerset County, Maryland, as did Charles Hall Sr. and Edward Dickerson. Edward Dickerson traded in land – he bought Contention at the head of the Annemessex River in 1667 and sold it in 1668; he purchased Irish Grove on Morumsco Creek in 1673 and sold it in 1675 (page 443, *Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland*, by Clarence Torrence (available from Willow Bend Books, Westminster, Maryland). His son Edmond

Dickerson, Sr., owned Limbrick in Somerset County – he married Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of Annabella Toft-Scarborough and John Marshall. Benjamin Fookes (son of Dr. Thomas Fowkes) moved from Onancock, Accomack County, Virginia, to Worcester County, Maryland. His wife was Catherine Roach of the aforesaid Roach line of Annemessex, Somerset County, Maryland. This is a sketch of the original abodes of these early ancestors. All these bloodlines and more eventually converged at the Snow Hill area, Worcester County, Maryland (east, north and northeast of these other sites), in James Edward Smullen (christened Edward James Smullen) who went to Livingston County, Kentucky, in 1836.

Volume Two, page 1350, *Virginia's Eastern Shore – A History of Northampton and Accomack Counties,* by Ralph T. Whitelaw (first published by the Virginia Historical Society in 1951; available from Picton Press, PO Box 250, Rockport, Maine 04856-0250; Telephone: 1-207-2366565; Fax: 1-207-236-6713; http://www.pictonpress.com) starts the entry for Tract A180, which correlates with an inserted map showing all the tracts treated in the book, and which shows that tract in the northeastern part of Accomack County, just below Worcester County and touching it at one point on the northern part of the tract and extending to the Atlantic Ocean. The present day town of Horntown is located on the northeastern side of the tract. The reference to Chincoteague in the following is not to be confused with the present town of Chincoteague on Chincoteague Island just across the bay and east of this land. It goes for eighteen pages and has a plethora of history on Anne Toft and her children. Some worthy excerpts are as follows:

> **1664 Patent** to Colonel Edmund Scarburgh for 3,000 acres; this was the water front as shown on the patent map, and the western bounds perhaps were a continuation through the tract of the line which was the western bounds for A183. 1669 Edmund Scarburgh and Mary Scarburgh sold the land to Mistress Anne Toft for 9,101 pounds of Mevis Sugar in Cask and 708 pounds of Indigo. After the marriage of Mistress Toft to Daniel Jenifer, a joint patent was issued to them in 1672 for 5,000 acres to include the above and 2,000 acres of new land; in later transactions this new part usually was called swamp land.
>
> As quoted from the journal of Colonel Henry Norwood in 1650 (see A30), the first night out, after he and his party had started southward from the Indian village in Maryland where they had been staying , they stopped at the Indian village of Gingo Teague. This also was the name of the tribe which inhabited this tract, and the section became known as "at Gingoteague," and the present Mosquito Creek on the south side was first called Gingoteague Creek. Sometimes the name was spelled Jengoteague, and both indicate that the original G or J received the hard sound in pronunciation. The name gradually became changed to Chincoteague, and it has been observed that most of the inhabitants of the town of that name pronounce it as if it began with an "S" instead of a "C."
>
> As reported in the story of A121, when Mistress Toft married Daniel Jenifer she had three daughters: Arcadia, Attalanta and Annabella Toft; in May 1672 she gave birth to a son, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer,

who under the old law of primogeniture would inherit all of her former lands, together with the new ones which were then in the joint names of Daniel and Ann Jenifer. Perhaps it may be assumed that Ann became concerned now for the future of her daughters and so prevailed upon her husband to make a definite provision for them. At any rate, on July 15, 1672, Daniel and his wife Ann "lately called Ann Toft" recorded a document to the effect that 5,000 acres at Gingoteague were to be set aside for them; Daniel was to retain title

> Until the said children shall arrive at their aforesaid severall and respective Ages of seventeen Yeares…Furthermore in case the said Arcadia, Attalanta and Annabella or any of them shall marry before the aforesaid age of seventeen Yeares is arrived without the consent good liking and approbacon of the said Daniell and Anne their Mother Then she or they soe offending shall have noe share nor interest in any of the premises given.

The indenture also set aside for each daughter specified cattle, silver, bed linen, pots, pewter, grain, etc., and a slave apiece.

The share of each daughter was not deeded to her as she became seventeen or married, but on **September 9, 1686**, Daniel and Anne Jenifer executed a long deed of gift to each of the daughters and their respective husbands, Arcadia and Thomas Welburne, Attalanta and John Osborne of Somerset, and Annabella and Francis Lee of London, formally giving each couple 1,666 acres along with the personalty promised. **About five months later, Anne signed her last deed for the land with her husband, so she must have died shortly thereafter, and perhaps she had a premonition of the end and saw to it that the deeds were properly recorded before her death.**

Apparently the tract had been surveyed for a division, because the deeds of 1686 gave specific courses and distances for each part, and from them it was possible to determine how the land had been divided. Each part was irregular in shape, but each extended from the water front to the back line of the tract, and from south to north they went to the Osbornes, the Lees, and the Welburnes. They will be reported in that order, and each will be traced from the seaboard westward…

Annabella Lee Part 1691 She, calling herself the widow of Francis Lee of London, sold her 1,666 acres to John Martial (Marshall), and shortly thereafter married him. 1721 An exchange of deeds brought to light an unusual situation; although she thought so, Annabella had not been a widow when she sold the land Marshall. By this year, both she and Francis Lee had passed on, but they had left a daughter Rebecca who was the heir- at-law to Annabella's part and she was now the wife of Kendall Towles. They and Marshall reached an agreement for the division of the land; the Towles' were to have 250 acres of the original Scarburgh patent

and 250 acres of the so-called swamp land; Marshall to keep the balance and formal deeds were exchanged to that effect.

Gargaphie (Gargaphia) Plantation of Anne Toft and her lover Colonel Edmund Scarborough II is located at Tract 121F, about twelve miles south of Tract 180, on the Atlantic seaboard. Here her three daughters (Attalanta Scarborough-Toft, Annabella Scarborough-Toft, Arcadia Scarborough-Toft) by Colonel Edmund Scarborough II were born to her, as was her son Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer from her marriage to Colonel Daniel Jenifer after the death of Colonel Scarborough II. This appears on page 1148-1154 of the same source. Some worthy excerpts are as follows:

Mistress Anne Toft

The records available about her are intriguing, but most tantalizing, as so much is left unsaid...The earliest record about her is a patent to her for 800 acres granted November 3, 1660 (A77, **from Colonel Edmund Scarborough II).** In making a deposition three years later, she stated that she was "Aged twenty yeares," so she would have been seventeen at the time of the above patent...

1664 In February, Mistress Toft received the patent for 1,200 acres which became the basis for her home plantation of GARGAPHIE, and at the same time she was settling down here, there were substantially no other settlers within miles of her, a strange isolation indeed for such a young woman with infant children. In the patent records at the beginning of this subject land, a report was made of the several sales of nearby land made to her by Colonel Scarburgh, including the one to the immediate south which was called Arcadia; presumably this had been named after the eldest daughter of Mistress Toft, and in 1668 the colonel made a deed of gift to his "God Daughter Arcadia." He sold or assigned many other parcels to Mistress Toft, and in each deed a definite material consideration from her was specified.

Colonel Scarburgh had already started industrial enterprises on the Arcadia land, and they were continued and enlarged, not only there but on **Gargaphia** as well. In August, 1668, were recorded "Articles of Agreement" between him and Mistress Toft; among its provisions, she allowed him "during his natural life" to make use of her plantation "as he thinks fitt to imploy in his salt making tanning Shoemaking or otherwise"; in case of his absence, she agreed

...to improve all and every part of his concerns that are or shall bee on her said plantacon of Gargaphia to the best advantage of the said Collonel Scarburgh.

On the part of the colonel:

It is agreed That in Respect it is alleged by Mistress Ann Toft that She may be Molested by the heires or creditors of the said Collonel Scarburgh in pretense of claims propper to the Estate of the said Collonel Scarburgh, that the said Collonel Scarburgh doth for himselfe his heires Executors Administrators and Assignes Utterly Disclaime and renounce all And every claime, Right interest, profitt, or Title to any part or parcel of Goods Cattle horses Mares hoggs Sheepe Servants Negroes Utensils or any other kinds of chattels Personall or Reall that are or shall be on the said Plantacon of Gargaphia or the lands thereunto adjoining after his Natural Life is Extinct…

The only known child of Daniel Jenifer and Anne Jenifer was the son, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, who was born on May 3, 1672. No clue to the origin of his unusual name has ever been found. He married Elizabeth Michael, daughter of John Michael, Jr., and his wife Ann Tilney of A70. As he sold parts of his inherited Accomack lands, he identified himself in the deeds in the following ways: in 1695 "of Accomack"; 1698 "of London, Mariner"; 1708 "of Calvert Co., Maryland"; and 1718 of "St. Mary's County, Maryland."

His will was proven in the last-named place on July 2, 1730. He and Elizabeth are known to have had a son Dr. Daniel Jenifer, who was the father of another Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, a Maryland signer of the Federal Constitution…

There were many patents that comprised the final huge assemblage of Gargaphie Plantation. It is just west of Assawaman (Assawoman) Island of today, carried on the land books as Gargathy Beach. Old Gargaphe (Gargaphie) Creek is now Kegotank Creek. Gargathy Neck is one of the geographical markers of today, as are Gargaphe Creek and White's Neck. Modest Town is just to the west of this large acreage. Gargatha Inlet is between Assawaman Island and the mainland on the south. The town of Gargatha is located abut two miles south of Modest Town and a search on the Internet for Gargatha, Virginia, produced a realtor (Alliance Realty) here ready to sell several nice sites. Gargatha is a corruption of Gargaphie. The town of Gargatha is located about two miles northwest of where the house of Gargaphie Plantation was located. A road connects the two and leads to the seashore another two and one-half miles away. Page 1149, Volume Two of the aforesaid states:

> The next part of the whole tract is the original patent to Mistress Anne Toft for 1,200 acres, plus 200 acres out of the surplus in the grand patent to Daniel and Anne Jenifer for 11,300 acres. It was called Gargaphia Plantation, and her home, and that of the Jenifers after their marriage, is believed to have been at A121F. The records constantly refer to the road, or path, "that goeth by GARGAPHIE HOUSE," so it was somewhere near the seaside road instead of being down at the neck. For more than a hundred years, the road frequently was called Gargaphia Road; this was true not only in the upper part of the county, but the name was applied to the old middle or crossover road which started a little

above Pungoteague, going through Cross Roads (present Onley), up to Drummondtown, and eventually going off towards the seaboard again at the present Zion Church. As time went on, long after the house was gone and the plantation broken up, the name gradually became corrupted to Gargatha, the name of nearby village on the highway, and the neck is called Gargathy Neck. On the Augustine Herrman map of 1670 it was called "Scarburgs Gargaphia." According to many references to the house in the records of the time, it must have been quite a landmark; perhaps because it was an unusually large mansion for the time, or because of the many industries thereabouts, or else because it was a focal point of great interest and speculation.

The above agreement with Anne Toft that protected her shows that among the many accomplishments of Colonel Edmund Scarborough II, being a lawyer came in handy and that he was a wise and prescient man – he was what we would call today in the admission process to the most difficult colleges – an all-round person with good social skills, leadership qualities, an acute sense of business, energy and imagination. He would get a "9" (the highest alumni rating) in the Yale admission process. (The Yale Alumni Interview Report states: A 9 rating is given out by the admissions staff perhaps only once every five or more years. It indicates an absolutely amazing candidate in Yale's' already extraordinary applicant pool and in the national pool of college applicants.") He is more myself than I am.

Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of Annabella Scarborough-Toft and her second husband John Marshall, moved to Coventry Parish, Pocomoke Hundred, on the Pocomoke River, today in western Worcester County, Maryland, on her marriage to **Edmond Dickerson, Jr.** – *Colonial Families of the Eastern Shore, Volume 9*, page 101, by Henry C. Peden and F. Edward Wright – Delmarva Roots, 120 Schley Avenue, Lewes, Delaware; Tel: 1-800-576-8608).

Elizabeth (Marshall) Dickerson's name was carried forward by my great-grandmother Carrie Smullen **(Elizabeth Caroline Smullen)** who married Dr. K. B. Johnson. Carrie is a nickname for Caroline and that is the name she went by. She was the great-granddaughter of **Elizabeth (Marshall) Dickerson**. The generations are: (1) Colonel Edmund **Scarborough** II and **Anne Toft**; (2) John Marshall and **Annabella Scarborough-Toft**; (3) Edmond Dickerson, Jr. and **Elizabeth Marshall**; (4) William Smullen and **Scarborough Dickerson**; Peter Smullen and Sally Fookes; (5) James Edward Smullen (christened Edward James Smullen) and Joanna; (6) Dr. K. B. Johnson and **Elizabeth Caroline Smullen**. The sister of James Edward Smullen was **Maria Scarborough Smullen** who married Peter Brown. Their daughter was named **Annie Belle Brown**. A photograph of Carrie Smullen appears in Volume V of the *Ancestry of Anthony Morris Johnson*, 1995, by Robert Leland Johnson. She must have knowingly smiled at my Nordic characteristics before her death when I was two years old.

The heartfelt cry of Oedipus, "I must pursue this trail to the end, till I have unraveled the mystery of my birth," may now be put to rest.

ADDENDUM – February 14, 2003 (1)

The following is an excerpt from *Colonial Families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Volume 10*, by Vernon L. Skinner, Jr. and F. Edward Wright, 2000 (Willow Bend Books, 65 East Main Street, Westminster, Maryland 21157-5026; Telephone: 1-800-876-6103; http://www.WillowBend.net):

THE JOHN MARSHALL (Martiall) FAMILY of Accomack County, Virginia
Aided by the research of Judy Marshall Stell.

1. JOHN MARSHALL, b. c1666, possibly son of William Marshall[13] or John Marshall[14], m. 1st Annabella Lee, widow of Francis Lee and dau. of Col. Edmond Scarburgh (II) and Ann Toft. John m. 2nd Mary Richardson (d. c1757) 1721. {A pre-marital agreement between John Marshall and Mary Richardson dated 2 April 1721 {Deeds 1715-1729:508. They had been accused of having a child the previous year, 4 May 1720, the record calling Mary a single woman. {Court orders 1719-1724:18a} - Stell}

On 5 July 1685 John Marshall, aged c19 years, stated he saw Wm. Willet and his wife driving Adam Michael's brindle cow "by my father's fence" sometime after Willet was warned by Wm. Parker not to take any cattle out of Michael's neck of land. {ACCO 7:128} John Marshall aged c24 years made a deposition on 17 Sep 1690. {ACCO:7:318}

In 1691 Annabella Lee, calling herself the widow of Francis Lee of London, sold her 1666 a. of tract A180 to John Martial, ans shortly thereafter she m. him. In 1721 an exchange of deeds brought to light an unusual situation; although she thought so, Annabella had not been a widow when she sold her land to Marshall. By this year, both she and Francis Lee had passed on, but they had left a dau. Rebecca who was the heir at law to Annabella's part and she was now the wife of Kendall Towles. They and Marshall reached a compromise agreement for a division of the land. {Whitelaw:1355}

Upon the motion of Mr. Thomas Welburne, John Martiall was appointed constable in the upper precincts of the county on the Sea Side in the place of John Watts. {ACCO 8:160}

John Martiall gave án unspecified acreage to his sons William and Daniel, it being a part of the water front. In 1734 Martiall (2nd wife Mary) confirmed these gifts in his will, and left the balance of the water front to his son Charles; 200 a. w. of the King's Road to his son Peter; and jointly to Peter, Daniel and Charles, his part of the swamp land believed to be 330 a. The next year, William, Daniel, Charles and Peter exchanged formal deeds to each other defining the acreage and bounds for each. {Whitelaw:1355}

John Marshall of Accomack Co. d. leaving a will dated 9 May 1733, proved 5 March 1733/4. To sons William and Daniel the land I formerly conveyed them. To son Charles Martial the plantation where I now live adj. the land of his bro. Daniel, containing 300 a. To son Peter Martial all the rest of my

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[13]Others speculate he was son of William Marshall (b. c1640, d. c1707 Accomack Co.). William Marshall m. Mary Parker, widow of Philip Parker.

[14]There was a deposition of a John Marshall, aged 20 years on 14 June 1662 in Accomack Court. {ACCO 1:9}

land to the west of the King's Road, 200 a. To sons Daniel, Peter and Charles my swamp land, 330 a., adj. the head of the land given Peter. To wife Mary during her widowhood, 130 a. known as *Shingle House* adj. Impossible Branch and then to my son John Martial by my said wife Mary. To William Martial Richardson, son of my wife Mary, 140 a. which I lately took up in the fork of the Impossible Branch. Mentioned: dau. Elizabeth Dickeson; grandson Martiall Townsend, son of my dec'd. dau. Ann Mary; daus. Annabella, Mary and Comfort by my wife Mary. My said 3 daus. and son by my wife Mary to be under the tuition of their mother until they come to lawful age. Wife Mary extx. Son Peter and kinsman William Gore, execs. Witnessed by George Douglas, William Mersey, Sebastian Delastatius, Jr. Codicil written 17 Dec 1733: Negroes to wife Mary and then to son John Martial. Witnessed by George Douglas, James Walker, William Chance. {Nottingham:100}

Mary Marshall d. leaving a will dated 30 Sep 1757, proved 27 Dec 1757. Mentioned were dau. Mary Jackson, with reversion to her children; dau. Comfort Merill with reversion to her children; Euphamy Cutler. Daus. Mary Jackson and Comfort Merill and their husbands, execs. Witnessed by Anderson Patterson, Robert Ardis. In order of probate: William Jackson and William Merrill qualified. {Nottingham:190}

John was father of the following children (probably by wife Annabella): possibly JOHN[15]; WILLIAM; DANIEL; CHARLES; PETER; ANN MARY (Ansley); ELIZABETH, m. (N) Dickeson.

John was father of the following children (by wife Mary): WILLIAM MARSHALL RICHARDSON; JOHN; ANNABELLA, d. by 2 May 1738[16]; MARY, b. after 1721, m. 1st (N) Smith, m. 2nd William Jackson[17], m. 3rd Ezekiel Delastatius (d. 1785); COMFORT, m. William Merrill.

2. WILLIAM MARSHALL, son of John (1) Marshall, m. Elizabeth (N).

William Marshall received 150 a., being the southern water-front part of the Annabella land. In 1761 William left to his son Solomon, who five years later, left this home place to his bro. Charles. In 1770 he and his wife Elizabeth sold the 150 a. to his bro. William, who did not mentioned the land in his will of 1787 but a son William was heir at law. In a suit in 1791 a Bridget Marshall was reported as being in possession, but before 1800 a William Wallop was the owner; no deed to him was found on record, so he may have m. the said Bridget.

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[15] Judy Stell has notes which indicate there was a John, b. after 2 June 1724 (in addition to John of John Marshall and Mary Richardson).

[16] The admin. of her estate was granted to her mother Mary Marshall, widow, on 2 May 1738. Securities: George Douglas and William Arbuckle. {Nottingham:112}

[17] William Jackson d. by 27 March 1764 when admin. of his estate was granted to Mary Jackson. Securities: Solomon Martial and Skinner Wallop. {Nottingham:206}

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Robert Leland Johnson
Address 705 West Eighth Avenue
City, State Denver, Colorado 80204
Date September 10, 1991

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. 1B.

Chart No. 1C

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Randall (Randolph) Smullen, Jr.
b. circa 1712
p.b. Somerset County, Maryland
m.
d. after November 3, 1790
p.d. Worcester County, Maryland

2 Randall (Randolph) Smullen, Sr. (Father of No. 1)
b. circa 1689
p.b. Somerset County, Maryland
m.
d. 1743
p.d Somerset County, Maryland
Will probated Dec. 9, 1743

3 Sarah Harris (Harrison) (Mother of No. 1)
b. circa 1685
p.b. Somerset County, Maryland
d. after December 9, 1743
p.d. Somerset County, Maryland

4 William Smullen (Father of No. 2)
b. 1660
p.b. Ireland (Immigrant to Somerset County, Maryland - 1680)
m.
d. ante 1704
p.d Somerset County, Maryland

5 Mary (Mother of No. 2)
b. (married 1st Ambrose Riggin)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 John Harris (Harrison) (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b. Virginia
m. February 18, 1670 - Somerset County, Maryland
d. Will probated March 24, 1715/16
p.d Somerset County, Maryland

7 Judith Godfrey (Mother of No. 3)
b. Perrihawken, Somerset
p.b. County, Maryland
d.
p.d.

8 (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

9 (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d

10 (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

18 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

Mary (Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.

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ADDENDUM – November 22, 2002

ANCESTRY OF **JOHN HARRIS (HARRISON)** WHO MARRIED **JUDITH GODFREY** (Chart 1C, Appendix, Volumes IV – XIII, of *THE ANCESTRY OF ANTHONY MORRIS JOHNSON*)

GOLDEN LYON II GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH – RIGGIN (RIGGEN, RIGGAN, RIGGON, REGAN, RIGON, RIGGINS), reached through http://www.goldenlyon.com/html (Golden Lyon, PO Box 403, Finksburg, Maryland) and through http:www.goldenlyon.com/riggin.html:

HARRIS/HARRISON

The Harris(on)'s owned "Harrison's Adventure," 6000 acres, surveyed 1679, "Harrison's Venture," 200 acres, surveyed 1680, "Middleton," 175 acres, surveyed 1683. They lived in the Parahawkin section of Somerset County, Maryland. It appears after the family moved to Maryland, and sometime after 1683, they shortened their name.

1. **John Harris (Harrison)**, who shortened his surname to Harris from Harrison (Torrence. *Old Somerset)* b.c. 1640 England, w. d. 3-7-1710 p. 3-24-1715/16 Perrahawkin, Somerset Co., Md., owned tracts "Friends Choice" "Harriss" Venture" (Harrison's Venture) "Middle Town" (Middleton) as married by Mr. George Johnson, a Quaker, on Frebruary 18, 1670/1, to **Judith Godfrey**. Their banns were published January 10, 1670. John Harrison, originally immigrated into Northampton County, Virginia, later transported with others, into Somerset County by Wm. Wheatley, who proved his rights for 200 acres on 11 Dec. 1671, Maryland. His wife Judith Godfrey had been an indentured servant to John Sterling in Va. John Harris proved his rights for the transportation of his wife Judith on 13 June 1671 and gained 100 acres more by assignment from John Sterling for his wife's services. (*The Boston Family of Md.* Matthew Wise)(LiberIKL Som Co. Md.)

(*Somerset Deeds Liber 7 f. 630-28 Oct 1701*) ...To wife Judith *Middle Plantation* and 50 acres of *Harrisons Adventure,* upon her death to youngest son Caleb. Son John 200 acres of Harrisons Adventure, son Jeremiah 150 acres of same. son Robert 200 acres of *Adventure,* dau Judith and son Caleb exec. And appt. Teague Riggin, Jr. and his brother Ambrose Riggin as guardians of Caleb during his minority.

Maryland Calendar of Wills Liber 14 f. 134...Harris, John, Perrawkin, Somerset Co., w.d. 7th Mar., 1715-16. To son John and hrs., 200A., part of 600 A, "Friend's Choice," with 150 A., son-in-law Richard Knight and hrs., 350 A., part of "Friend's Choice." Son James and hrs., 50 A., part of "Harrises Venture." Son Caleb and hrs., 175 A., "Middle Town," and 50

A., residue of "Harrises Adventure." Should son Caleb die without issue, sd. Land to be sold and proceeds divided between his 4 sisters, viz., Priscilla, Esther, Sarah and Patience. Jeremiah Harris, Ambrose Riggen, **Randall Smuelling**, Robert Harriss, Hugh Coligan and Thom. Prittchett eash 1 shilling, in full of their portion of estate. Wife Judith, extx and residuary legatee of estate. Test: Jno. West, Randall West, Elmer Lee.

Probate Records of Md....John Harris 38A.185 I SO £27.8.7 June 2 1716. Appraisers: George Tull, William Denson.

2. ***John Harris Sr. and his wife Judith had issue***: (full text is not copied – only part significant to chaining my ancestry) John Harris; Mary Harris; Hannah Harris m. Teague Riggin IV, Elizabeth Harris b. July 9, 1675 "two near eleven" (ref Liber IKL Som. Co. Md) d. ante 1701 q.v. *not mentioned in father's deed 1701 or will 1710* m. ? Teague Riggin q.v. (Teague Riggin and brother Ambrose were appointed guardians to John Harris; Harrison's minor child Caleb in deed of 1701); Hester/Esther Harris; James Harris; Caleb Harris; Priscilla Harris; **Sarah Harris (ref. Wise *Boston Family*, Som. Co. Deed 1701) married Randall Smullen**; Patience Harris; Jeremiah Harris (one of his daughters ***Scarbrough (Scarburg, Scarborough)*** b. m. James Knight.

Under a google.com search for Dr. Thomas Fookes of Colonial Virginia, is a site: http://marvelmuseum.org/Harris/Ancestors.htm - 35k. One entry reads: "Accomac Co. Va., Orders 1666-1670, folio 15, Feb'y. 18, 1666. Court in Accomac Co. Notice to Mr. James Fookes to attend court tomorrow to answer ye complaint of Judith Godfrey, his servant. Id. Fo. 17 March 18, 1666. Sheriff ordered to take James Fookes into custody for his contemptuous treatment of the court in their friendly admonition towards him for his cruel beating of his servant Judith Godfree." The entry for the same in **Fooks Family**, by Herbert C. Fooks (ibidem), reads: "Mr. James ffookes hath carried himself contemptuously towards the court (he was admonished for punishing a servant) he is to be taken into custody and give bond. 18 March 1666 folio 17."

ADDENDUM – December 31, 2002

ANCESTRY OF **WILLIAM SMULLEN**, IMMIGRANT TO SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND, IN 1680, WHO MARRIED **MARY_____** (Chart 1C, Appendix, Volumes IV-XII of **THE ANCESTRY OF ANTHONY MORRIS JOHNSON**).

The 1991 charts sent to me by Letona Elms of Kevil, Kentucky showed "**William Smullen** married **Mary_____** (widow of **Ambrose Riggin**)." This was confusing and left to different interpretations. The clarification is that she was the widow of **Ambrose** Riggin, indeed, but only after William Smullen had died, when she became Ambrose Riggin's second wife; when he died she became his widow.

An updated version of GOLDEN LYON II RESEARCH – RIGGIN is available at http://www.goldenlyon.com/rigginO.html:

> 2.**RIGGIN, Ambrose** b. 18 Oct 1673 Somerset Co. MD. bap. Coventry Parish d.c. 1744 Somerset Co. Md. (*Livestock Mark entered 25 Apr 1674 Ambrose **Riggen** sonne of Teague*) m.c. 1700 Somerset Co. Md. Judith **HARRISS**, (see ante) b. 1677 (m.(2nd) ante 1704 Mary Smullen b.c. 1675 d. aft 1735, widow of William **Smullen**, father of Randall **Smullen**) (Leslie Dryden Collection-Nabb Center Salisbury Md.)

Ralph A. Riggin, the author of this website, e-mailed me this new site. His most recent version of the Riggin family appears in Volume 12 of Colonial Families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, by Henry C Perden and F. Edward Wright (available online at http://www.delmarvaroots.com; Delmarva Roots, 217 Schley Avenue, Lewes, Delaware 19958; telephone: 302-644-2798 or 800-576-8608). Volume 7 of it has our Williams line of Dorchester, Maryland; Volume 9 has our Dickerson line of Somerset County, Maryland; Volume 12 of it has also our Roach line of Somerset and Worcester Counties, Maryland. Ralph A. Riggin is currently co-authoring the next volume (15) in the series. Also available from Delmarva Roots is *Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland – A Study in Foundations and Founders*, by Clayton Torrence. It has several of these ancestors therein as well as much of the history of the area at the time: "The standard reference for researching early families in present counties of Wicomico, Worcester and Somerset. Describes early settlers, discusses the early religious groups, lists hundreds of families. Early genealogies of major families. Based on deeds, wills, and land, county court and provincial records."

In an e-mail sent to me by Ralph A. Riggin on December 30, 2002, he listed the above sources and directed me to his new website. He sent the following invaluable information that supplements the above sources:

> Ambrose Riggin married Judith Harriss, daughter of **John Harriss, Sr.**, and **Judith Godfrey**, but she died prior to 1704. Ambrose Riggin then married Mary Smullen, widow of William Smullen. William and Mary

Smullen's son Randall was raised by Ambrose. Randall was raised with Ambrose's own children. – Ambrose, Jr. and Joseph – and was living on land next door to the Harris'. Because Ambrose and his brother Teague had married daughters of John Harris, Sr. (the progenitor of the Harris family) and Judith Godfrey, he provided in his will that his minor son Caleb Harris be raised by Ambrose and Teague Riggin. They obviously both had acquired land from John Harris also, which would pass through the Riggin family. According to my notes, **Randall Smullen** did marry **Sarah Harriss**, also a daughter of **John Harris, Sr.**, and **Judith Godfrey**, which meant this family was just a little too close! I do not know offhand what the maiden name of **Mary (Smullen) Riggin** was, but I hope to do a chapter on the Smullen and Harriss family in the near future.

Ambrose RIGGIN,   b. 18 Oct 1673 Somerset Co. MD. Bap. Coventry Parish. C 1744 Md. (*Livestock Mark entered 25 Apr 1674 Ambrose Riggen sonne of Teague*) m.c. 1700 Somerset Co. Md. Judith Harriss, (see ante) b. 1677 m. (2nd) ante 1704 Mary Smullen b.c. 1675 d. aft. 1735, widow of **William Smullen**, father of **Randall Smullen**)

(Somerset Deeds Liber 7 f. 630 – 28 Oct 1701)
John Harris...to wife **Judith** *Middle Plantation* and 50 acres of *Harrisons Adventure*, upon her death to youngest son Caleb. Son John 200 acres of *Harrisons Adventure*, son Jeremiah 150 acres of same. son Robert 200 acres of *Adventure*, dau **Judith** and son Caleb exec. and appt. Teague Riggin Jr. and his brother Ambrose Riggin as guardians of Caleb during his minority.

Maryland Calendar of Wills Liber 14 f. 134
Harris, John, Perrahawkin, Somerset Co., w.d. 7th Mar 1710 p. 24th Mar., 1715-16.
To son John and hrs., 200 A., part of 600 A., "*Friend's Choice*," with 150 A., son-in-law Richard Knight and hrs., 350 A., part of "*Friend' Choice.*" son James and hrs., 50 A., part of "*Harrises Venture.*" son Caleb and hrs., 175 A., "*Middle Town*," and 50 A., residue of *Harrises* Adventure." Should son Caleb die without issue, sd. Land to be sold and proceeds divided between his 4 sisters, viz., Priscilla, Esther, Sarah and Patience.
Jeremiah Harris, Ambrose RIGGEN, **Randall Smuellling**, Robert Harriss, Hugh Coligan and Thomas Prittchett each 1 shilling, in full of their portion of estate.
Wife **Judith**, extx. and residuary legatee of estate.
Test. Jno. West, Randall West, Elmer Lee.

Amose Riggin 29. 189 SO £88.14.2 May 1744 May 21 1744
(Also Ambrose Riggin)
Appraisers: William Mills, John Tull.
Creditors: John Dickinson, William Fleming.

Next of kin: Mary Riggen, Sarah Riggin.
Administrator: Joseph Riggin.

Mar 30 1645 inventory
Ambrose Riggen 21.264 A SO £88.14.2 £88.14.1
Sureties: John Harris, John Tull
Payments to: William Flemming, John Flemming, **Randall Smullin**, **William Smullin**, Teague Riggin, Joshua Atkinson, John Dickeson, John Dennis, Jr. due to Mr. Dulany, John Dennis, Jr. due to Nehemiah King, John Macom (the Indian) per John Dickeson & amp; Mary Riggen.
Payments to (in equal amount, their portions): Abigail Glass, wife (unnamed) of John Dickeson, Mary Riggin, Sarah Riggin, Joseph Riggin (accountant), Ambrose Riggin.
Administrator: Joseph Riggen.

On page 179 of *Colonial Families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Volume 12*, by Henry C. Peden, Jr. and F. Edward Wright (Delmarva Roots, 217 Schley Avenue, Lewes, Delaware 19958; 2001; 1-800-576-8608; http://www.delmarvaroots.com), is the following entry on Ambrose Riggin:

AMBROSE RIGGEN (RIGGIN), b. 18 Oct 1673, SO Co., d. c1744, son of Teague (1) Riggen, probably married Judith Harris/Harrison (b. 25 March 1677). Ambrose was bapt. Coventry Parish, d. c1744, SO Co. Ambrose m. 2nd after 1704, Mary Smullen (b. c1675, d. after 1735), widow of William Smullen, father of Randall Smullen. (Leslie Dryden Collecton, Nabb Center, Salsibury, MD)

Judith Harris/Harrison, dau. of John Harris/Harrison, Sr. and his wife Judith, b. 25 March 1677. (Somerset County Land Records, Liber IKL)

Ambrose recorded his livestock mark in SO Co. on 25 April 1674.

Ambrose Riggen, SO Co., recorded his cattle mark in 1694 (no description was given). (*Citizens of the Eastern Shore of Maryland* by Wright)

Ambrose Riggin, son of Teague, and wife **Mary**, SO Co., conveyed 200 acres of ***Golden Lyon*** to Teague Riggin the Younger on **26 Aug 1709**. (*Land Records of Somerset County, Maryland* – compiled by Ruth T. Dryden)

On 29 Sep 1716 the estate of Ambrose Rigin, SO Co., dec'd., was appraised at £15.17.2 (no next of kin were listed on this appraisal). (Inventories and Appraisals 38A:155, abstracted by Skinner)

Ambrose Riggen, Sr. and Ambrose Riggen, Jr. were listed as next of kin to Thomas Holaday, SO Co., dec'd., on 22 July 1727 (date of inventory).

Abigail Holaday was admx. (Maryland Inventories 12:375, now abstracted by Vernon L. Skinner, Jr.)

In 1730 SO Co. tax list *Ambrose Riggin* was head of household in Pocomoke Hundred and Teague Riggin and William Bonum were listed with him. In 1731 Ambrose Riggin was head of household and Teague Riggin was listed with him. In 1733 *Ambrose Riggin, Sr.* was head of household and Teague Riggin was listed with him. In 1734 his household included Teague Riggin and Jacolb Taylor and another Teague Riggin lived next to them. In 1735 *Ambrose Riggin, Sr.* was head of household and Teague Riggin and Jacob Taylor were listed with him. Joseph Riggin lived next to them and Teague Riggin lived nearby. In 1736 *Ambrose Riggen, Sr.* was head of household and Teague Riggen and John Dickerson were listed with him. In 1738-1739 *Ambrose Riggen, Sr.* was head of household and Teague Riggen was listed with him, but John Dickerson was not listed with them. In 1740 *Ambrose Riggin, Sr.* was head of household and Teague Riggin was listed with him. (Tax Lists of Somerset County 1730-1740. Compiled by Elliott Russo).

Ambrose Riggen. SO Co., d. by 30 March 1745 (date of admin. account by Joseph Riggen). Payments (portions in equal amounts) were made to Abigail Glass, John Dickeson (his wife's part), Mary Riggin, Sarah Riggin, Joseph Riggin (accountant) and Ambrose Riggin. (Maryland Administration Accounts 21:264; originals at Maryland State Archives, Annapolis)

Ambrose was the father of the following children: {A}: JOSEPH, b. c1700, m. 1st (N), and m. 2nd Elizabeth (N); ABIGAIL, b. c1704, m. 1st Thomas Holaday (Holiday) c1727 and m.2nd (N) Glass; AMBROSE, b. c1707, d. after 1748, probably d.s.p.; MARY, b. c1708; SARAH, b c1710; (N), m. John Dickerson; TEAGUE, b. 1714, d. c1740;

*****

It would appear from the above that Mary (Smullen) Riggin predeceased her second husband Ambrose Riggin, since she did not come in for the widow's one third and all distributions were to the children.

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Robert Leland Johnson
Address 705 West Eighth Avenue
City, State Denver, Colorado 80204
Date September 10, 1991

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 20 on chart No. 1B.

Chart No. 1D

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 William Fookes (Sr.)
b. circa 1727
p.b. Worcester County, Maryland
m.
d. Will probated April 15, 1774
p.d. Worcester County, Maryland

2 Benjamin Fookes (Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b. Accomack County, Virginia
m.
d. Will probated Nov. 8, 1753
p.d Worcester County, Maryland

3 Catherine Roach (1st wife) (Mother of No. 1)
b. 1694
p.b. Annamessex, Somerset County, Maryland
d. 1745
p.d. Worcester County, Maryland

4 Thomas Fowkes (Fowke, Fookes), M.D. (a surgeon) (Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b. England
m.
d. Will probated October 15, 1722
p.d Onancock, Accomack County, Virginia

5 Sarah Dorrington (Mother of No. 2)
b. (married 1st Thomas Fisher)
p.b Dorchester County, Maryland
d.
p.d. Cambridge, Dorchester County, Virginia

6 John Roach, Jr. (Father of No. 3)
b. 1664
p.b.
m.
d. Will probated June 1, 1727
p.d Somerset County, Maryland

7 Alice (Alse, Allis) Hall (Mother of No. 3)
b. 1673
p.b. Annamessex, Somerset County, Maryland
d. 1724
p.d.

8 James Fowkes (Fowke, Fookes), Jr. (26) (Father of No. 4)
(Immigrant from Staffordshire, England to Accomack County, Virginia - 1667-71)
d.
p.d Accomack County, Virginia

9 Rachel (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d

10 William Dorrington (Father of No. 5)
(Immigrant from England to Dorchester County, Maryland - 1658)
d. Will probated June 23, 1697
p.d Dorchester County, Maryland

11 Elizabeth Winslow (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d. Dorchester County, Maryland

12 John Roach, Sr. (Father of No. 6)
(Immigrant from England to Somerset County, Maryland)
m. February 2, 1663/4
d. Will probated March 17, 1717/8
p.d Annamessex, Somerset County, Maryland

13 Sarah Williams (Mother of No. 6)
b. to Somerset County, Maryland - 1661/62
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Charles Hall (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m. 1665 Annamessex, Somerset County, Maryland
d. 1695
p.d Somerset County, Maryland

15 Alice (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d. 1724
p.d. Worcester County, Maryland

16 James Fowke, Sr. (25) (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 1F)
b. Feb. 4, 1597
m.
d. Brewood, Staffordshire, England

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

18 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

26 Michael Williams (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. England
m.
d. Northampton County, Virginia

27 Sarah (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. England
d. Annamessex, Somerset County, Maryland

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

Mary - Will probated Oct. 29, 1784 (Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

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Addendum to Chart No. 1D, Person No. 8:

James Fooks (Fowke, Fookes): It is stated in an article in **American Armory and Blue Book** by Matthews printed in London, England, that he and his sons (James, Jr., and Thomas) were members of the "Virginia Company" and received grants at Accomac (Accomack) County, Virginia, 1667-71, and that James was a direct ancestor of Roger Fowke and Elizabeth Wybaston, of Brewood, County Stafford, England, eldest son of William Fowke and said to be descended from Fulks of Anjou. Vide **Fooks Family** by Herbert C. Fooks, LL.B. (J. W. Stowell Printing Co., Federalsburg, Maryland, 1953). Brewood is a parish in Staffordshire, England, wherein is located the town of Brewood in the middle of the parish. Roger Fowke and Elizabeth (Wybaston) Fowke owned and lived near the hamlet of Little Wyrley at the manor house known as Little Wyrley Hall (or Wyrley Grove) in the north of the parish, one mile south of Watling Street between the hamlets of Lichfield and Wolverhampton. It is owned today by Hamish Wallace, a descendant of Roger Fowke and Elizabeth (Wybaston) Fowke. It is a magnificent manor. There were also Brewood Hall at the town of Brewood and Gunston Hall near the town of Gunston (directly south of the town of Brewood) in Brewood Parish. These were all owned by Fowke ancestors at one time or another. Gunston Hall is still standing - is now a farmhouse. James Fowke (Chart No. 1D, Person No. 8) is sometimes referred to as James II. His father was James Fowke, I, son of Roger Fowke and Elizabeth (Wybaston) Fowke. James Fowke, III (son of James Fowke, II) is sometimes referred to as James Fowke, Jr., to distinguish him from his father (James Fowke, II). There were thus three immediately succeeding generations with the Christian name of James. Roger Fowke bought Little Wyrley Hall in 1591 - four hundred years ago and it has been occupied by his issue continuously since then.

ADDENDUM – February 14, 2003 (2)

The following is an excerpt from *Colonial Families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Volume 11*, by Vernon L. Skinner, Jr. and F. Edward Wright, 2000 (Delmarva Roots, 217 Schley Avenue, Lewes, Delaware 19958; Telephone: 1-800-576-8608; http://www.delmarvaroots.com):

THE DORRINGTON FAMILY

1. WILLIAM DORRINGTON, of Bristol, England, CV Co., and DO Co., m. 1st Anne Johnson (b. c1619, widow of Capt. Peter Johnson) and m. 2nd Elizabeth Winsloe (Winslow), sister of William Winsloe. {DOLR 1 Old 106}

Ann Johnson, wife of Peter Johnson, gave her age as 34 in a deposition in 1653. {ARMD X:280}

"William Dorrington immigrated from Bristol, England to Calvert County in 1655. In that year Capt. Peter Johnson, who had commanded the militia during the Puritan uprising, died and William Dorrington was appointed manager of Johnson's extensive land holdings. The will of Anne Johnson, widow of Capt. Peter Johnson, dated May 27, 1656, contained the following provision: 'William Dorrington, personalty in trust for testatrix's children until their majority. Said William Dorrington to remain on plantation until he remarries.' The will was in the form of a deed of gift made on the eve of the marriage of Anne Johnson, widow of Capt. Peter Johnson, to William Dorrington. Anne Johnson and William Dorrington were married soon thereafter." They later moved to Dorchester County. {First Dorchester Families I:32; MWB 1:64; MPL 3:172; Stein's History of Calvert County, p. 280}

William Dorrington (Dorinton) was a merchant, gentleman and justice in CV Co. by 1662. {ARMD 49:28, 204}

On May 18, 1663 a 100 acre tract called *Hogg Hole* was surveyed on Jenkins Creek, DO Co., for William Dorrington of Patuxent. {MPL L#5:521}

On 22 Dec 1664 "Henry Sewall of North Yarrmouth in the County of Norfolke, merchant" conveyed 500 acre tract *Busby* and 50 acre tract *Sewells Point* on the south side of Choptank River on the east side of the Chesapeake Bay (said tracts in DO Co. adj. *Hogg Hole*) to "Mr. William Dorrington of Petuxent River in the province of Maryland, gentleman." {ARMD 49:338-339}

On 9 May 1665 William Dorrington, CV Co., gent., and wife Ann conveyed their land in CV Co. in Shonley Creek on the south side of Patuxent River to William Groome, CV Co. {ARMD 49:530-534}

On 9 Jan 1680/1 William Dorrington, DO Co., gent., conveyed to Daniel Clarke, Henry Trippe and Maurice Matthews, all of DO Co., and Francis Dorrington, CV Co., in consideration of the marriage of William Dorrington and Elizabeth his wife, about 1275 acres in all, in trust for the benefit of said William Dorrington and others, excluding Sarah Dorrington, alias Fisher; tracts mentioned were 500 acre *Busby*, 256 acre *Temple Street*, 19 acre *Bowling Green*, 100 acre *Hogshead* (or *Hogshole*), 200 acre *Clift*, and 200 acre *Clifton*. William Dorrington, CV Co., late of the City of Bristol, cooper, was mentioned as kinsman of grantor. {DOLR 4 Old 29}

On 3 Dec 1682 William Dorrington, DO Co., gent., and wife Elizabeth conveyed 1000 acres (N) on Blackwater River to William Wanchlow [Winslow], John Stephens and Maurice Matthews. {DOLR 4 Old 41}

On Jan 14 and 17, 1687/8 William Dorrington, DO Co., conveyed to John Edmondson and William Sharpe, TA Co., and John Stephens, DO Co. (trustees), for the natural love, good will and affection for his children, William and Ann Dorrington (issue of his deceased wife Elizabeth Dorrington, alias Winsloe), and bro.-in-law William Winsloe, land on Jenkins Creek and Great Choptank River with life estates to children and bro.-in-law with remainder; if life tenants leave no issue, then to Quakers; also mentioned Sarah Dorrington, alias Fisher, dau. of William Dorrington; tracts named were 500 acre *Busby*, 200 acre *Temple Street*, 100 acre *Hoggs Hole*, 200 acre *Clift*, and 200 acre *Clifton* (about 1275 acres in all). If Ann Dorrington reaches the age of marriage during the lifetime of her brother William Dorrington, she is to receive one-half interest in 1000 acres on Blackwater River belonging to grantor and William Winsloe; if she dies before reaching the age of marriage, the entire 1000 acres to belong to said Winsloe. {DOLR 1 Old 106, 4 Old 201}

William Dorrington, DO Co., d. leaving a will dated 20 Feb 1695/6, proved 23 June 1697, naming son William (about 1275 acres on Great Choptank River, including tracts *Busby, Temple Street, Clifton, Hogg Hole*, and *Bowling Green*), dau. Anne (half of tract *Poor Harmless* and land on Blackwater River), and dau. Sarah Foulks (personalty); also mentioned wife Elizabeth and stated that if said son William and dau. Ann should die without heirs, the estate bequeathed to them would pass to William Sharp, Jr., son of William and Elizabeth Sharp, of TA Co. {MWB 7:290}

The estate of William Dorrington, DO Co., dec'd., was inventoried and appraised at £210.17.0 on 23 June 1697. Charles Powell was admin. on 9 Sep 1698 and Jacob Loockerman was admin. on 16 April 1700. {INAC 15:157, 16:114, 20:141}

Elizabeth Winslow, spinster, late of DO Co. but now of AA Co., conveyed 250 acre part of *Manning's Marsh* (on the east side of Blackwater Branch in DO Co.) to Edward Bryan, AA Co., bricklayer, on 29 June 1716, said 250 acres being part of 500 acres acquired by William Winslow, dec'd., father of said Elizabeth, from William Dorrington, dec'd. {DOLR 6 Old 222, 7 Old 15}

William was the stepfather of: MARY JOHNSON, m. Walter Dunch. {British Roots, p. 167}

William was the father of: WILLIAM; ANNE, m. Richard Hooper; SARAH, m. 1st Thomas Fisher and 2nd Thomas Foulks.

Second Generation

3. SARAH DORRINGTON, DO Co., dau. of William (1) Dorrington, m. 1st Thomas Fisher and m. 2nd Thomas Foulks[4]. {British Roots:168}

William Dorrington, DO Co., conveyed 100 acre part of *Busby* (on Great Choptank and Little Creek) to Thomas Fisher, planter, on 5 Oct 1671. {DOLR 3 Old 205}

William Dorrington leased land (N) on the west side of Little Creek to Thomas Fisher on 4 May 1672. {DOLR 3 Old 198}

Thomas Fisher (listed twice), Dorrington Fisher, and William Fisher, DO Co., all appeared in a long list of debts in the estate of William Worgin, DO Co., dec'd., on 3 March, 1676/7. {INAC 3:7-32}

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[4]Thomas Foulks d. 1720, Accomack, VA. {Wills and Administrations of Accomac County, Virginia 1663-1800:71}

Thomas Fisher, DO Co., d. by 3 April 1680 (date of inventory), but his admin. and next of kin were not indicated. {INAC 7A:13}

On 1 May 1680 Thomas Foulkes and wife Sarah initiated a release to William Dorrington regarding property (N) left to Sarah by John Cornelius; also mentioned Thomas Fisher the late husband of Sarah Foulks. On 2 May 1680 William Dorrington initiated a bill for 14,000 lbs. of tobacco to be paid by him to Thomas Foulkes, chirurgeon. {DOLR 4 Old 3-5}

On 2 June 1684 Thomas Foulkes, DO Co., chirurgeon, conveyed 100 acre tract *Foulkes Content* (adj. land sold by William Dorrington to Thomas Fisher) to William Watson, planter. {DOLR 4 Old 77}

On 14 Jan 1687/8 William Dorrington executed a deed of gift to his children William and Ann Dorrington, by his wife Elizabeth, alias Winsloe, and to his bro.-in-law William Winsloe. The deed also mentioned Sarah Dorrington, alias Fisher, dau. of William Dorrington, who later married Thomas Foulks. {DOLR 1 Old 106, 4 Old 3}

Sarah was prob. the mother of: THOMAS FISHER; DORRINGTON FISHER; WILLIAM FISHER.

Subj: **Re: The Arni Magnusson Institut - Enquiry at Randburg**
Date: 6/24/03 7:59:29 AM Mountain Daylight Time
From: rosat@hi.is (Rósa Þorsteinsdóttir)
To: rlelandjohnson@aol.com (rlelandjohnson@aol.com)

Dear Mr Johnson
AM 132 fol. is here in Iceland now, but AM 162 F fol. is on loan in Copenhagen. AM 162 fol. is a collection of fragments of several manuscripts and there is only ony folio (leaf) with a fragment of Kormakssaga.
Best regards,

Rosa Thorsteinsdottir
Stofnun Ama Magnussonar a Islandi

At 02:11 24.6.2003 +0000, you wrote:
<blockquote type=cite class=cite cite>Fyrirspum af Randburg.com

Nafn sendanda: Robert Leland Johnson, Esq.
Tölvupóstur sendanda: rlelandjohnson@aol.com
<hr>
Fyrirspurn: Do you now have AM. 132 folio and A.M. 162 folio. Thiscontains Kormaks Saga? I descend from his brother Thorgils Skardi. This used to be housed with The Amamagnaean Colleciton of the University of Copenhage. Thank you, Robert Leland Johnson Attomey at Law 705 West Eight avenue Denver, Colorado 80204 Tel: 303-893-5062 Fax:303-534-3606</blockquote>

---------- Headers ----------
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X-MailScanner-SpamCheck: not spam, SpamAssassin (score=-2.1, required 6, AWL,
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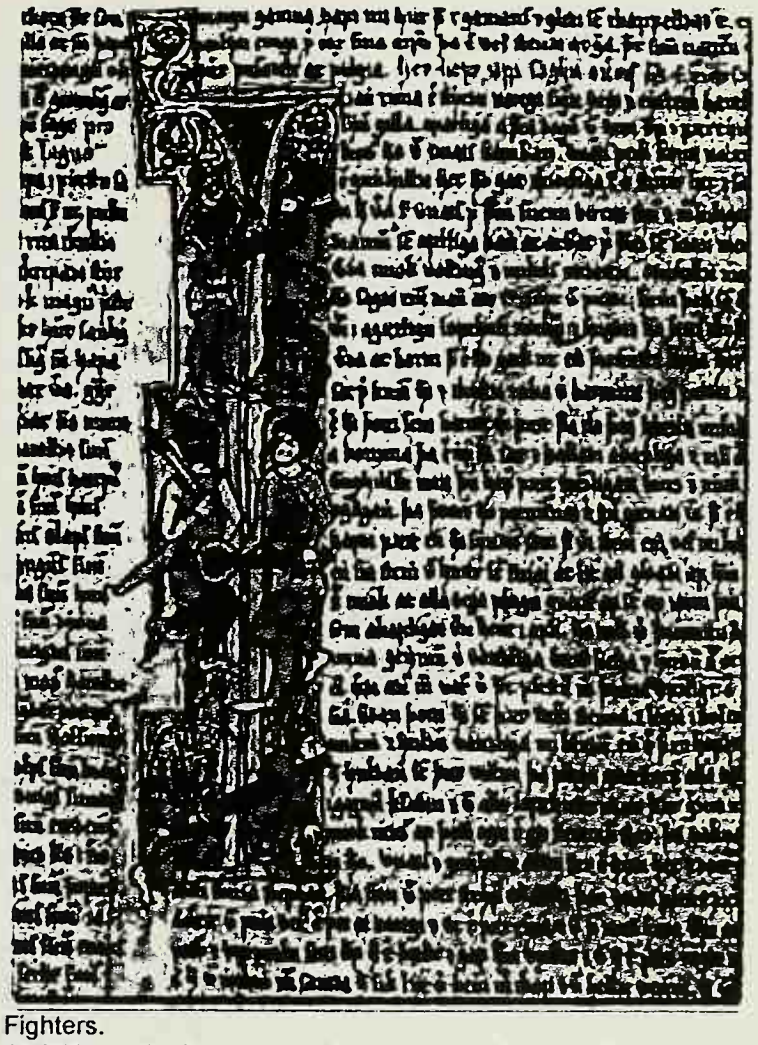
E-mail

German

Icelandic

Danish

The Arni Magnusson Institute contains the Icelandic manuscripts that were returned to the people of Iceland between 1971-1997, after being kept for centuries in Denmark. Most of the Icelandic manuscripts that Arni Magnusson (1663-1730) collected and left in trust to the University of Copenhagen at his death have now been returned. The rest remain in the Arnamagnæan Institute in Copenhagen. During the period of Danish rule in Iceland (1397-1918), several Danish kings acquired valuable Icelandic manuscripts, which were then kept in the Royal Library. Frederik III was the greatest collector. Brynjólfur Sveinsson (1605-1675), bishop of Skálholt, sent him several manuscripts. Among the most valuable items were the oldest extant manuscript of the Poetic Edda, the Codex Regius, written during the latter half of the 13th century, which contains poems about the heathen gods and Germanic heroes, and Flateyjarbók, (The Book of Flatey), the largest and most complete of all the Icelandic manuscripts, which was written near the end of the 14th century.
The main material of Flateyjarbók consists of sagas of the Norwegian kings and includes a narrative describing the discovery of Vinland and Greenland, which is included in the biography of Ólafur Tryggvason, King of Norway (995-1000). In time, Icelanders expressed a desire to recover these treasures. After considerable delay in the Danish parliament, the Supreme Court of Denmark ruled that the Codex Regius and Flateyjarbók should be the first manuscripts returned. The manuscript affair



Fighters.
An initial at the beginning of King Sverrir's Saga in Flateyjarbók. Written in Iceland ca 1387.

Research activity at the Arni Magnusson Institute, which also studies ethnology, has concentrated particularly on Icelandic culture in the Middle Ages,

the Danish nation and Icelanders' interest in preserving their cultural heritage, a major part of which is found in these manuscripts.

The Sacrifice of Abraham
From the Bible translation Stjórn, mid-14th century.

and those aspects of the culture of earlier centuries that have been preserved in manuscripts or human memory. The Institute considers its collection a living cultural heritage and intends to do everything in its power to ensure that it continues to live and bear fruit as a vital aspect of Icelandic national culture and its unique position among the cultures of the world. Exhibitions and other activities to publicize the Institute and its activities are intended to provide access to the cultural treasures it possesses.

The Institute's manuscript exhibition has been opened on the first floor of the House of Icelandic Culture in Hverfisgata.

Opening hours: 11:00 - 17:00. Admission: ISK 300 for all exhibitions in the house. No admission fee on sundays.

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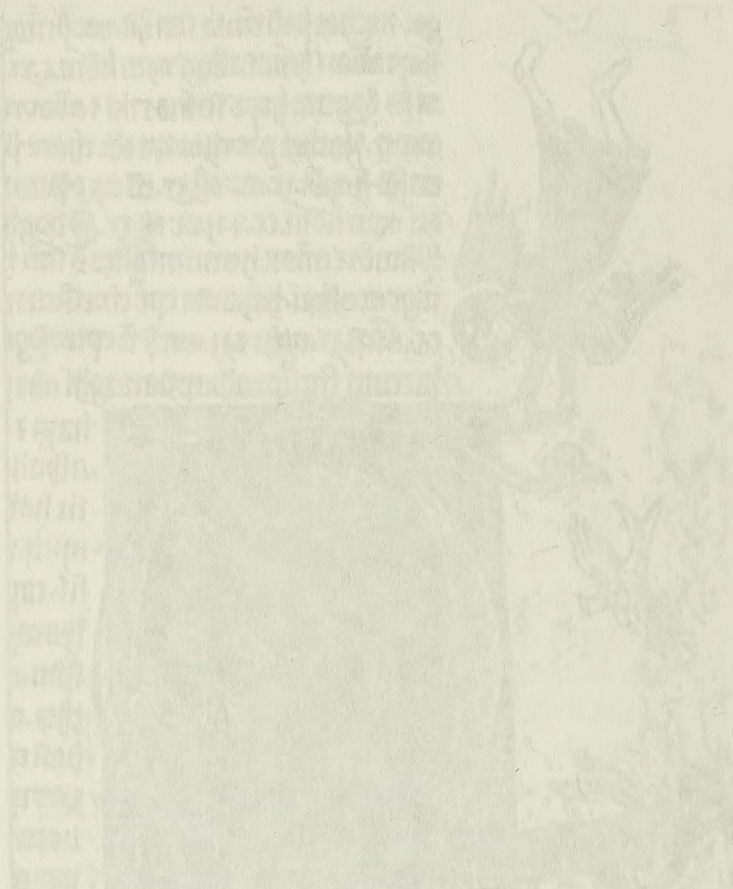

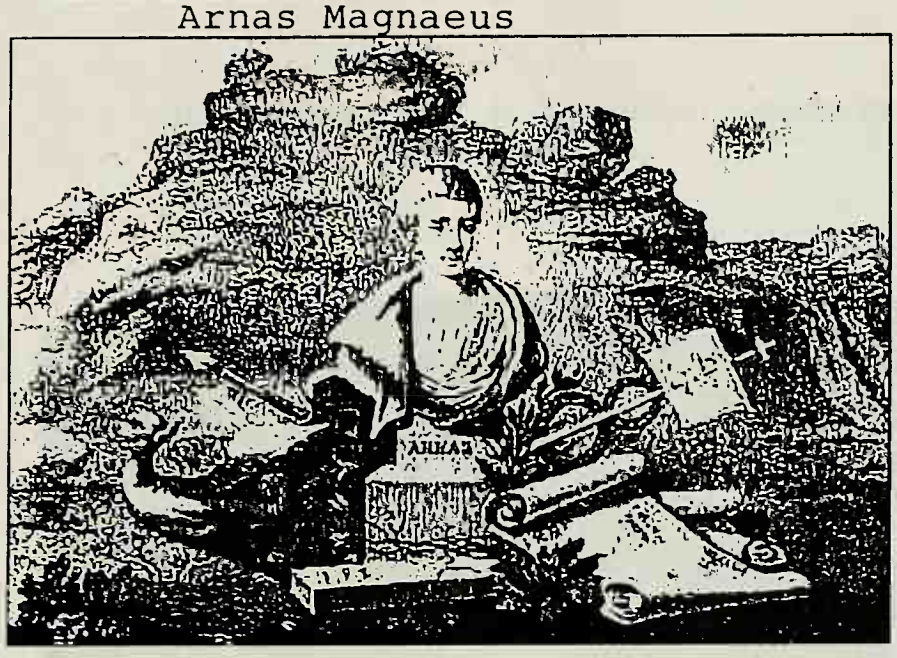

Det Arnamagnæanske Institut

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- Det Arnamagnæanske Institut
  - Stab
- Den Arnamagnæanske Håndskriftsamling
  - Håndskrifteksempler
- Udlevering af håndskrifter til Island
  - Tilbageværende håndskrifter i København
- Publikationer
- Bibliotekets accessionsliste 2002
- Særtryk 2002
- AMI-biblioteksbasen

- The Arnamagnæan Institute
  - Members of staff
- The Arnamagnæan Manuscript Collection
  - Sample manuscript images
- Transfer of manuscripts to Iceland
  - Manuscripts remaining in Copenhagen
- Publications
- Library accessions 2002
- Offprints 2002
- AMI-library catalogue

- Den Arnamagnæanske Kommission
- Ordbog over det norrøne prosasprog

- The Arnamagnæan Commission
- Dictionary of Old Norse Prose

- The eighth international seminar on the care and conservation of manuscripts, 16th-17th October 2003

NB: Instituttet er flyttet til nye lokaler i det nye KUA, bygning 27, 2. etage.
The institute has moved to new premises in the new KUA, building 27, 2nd floor.

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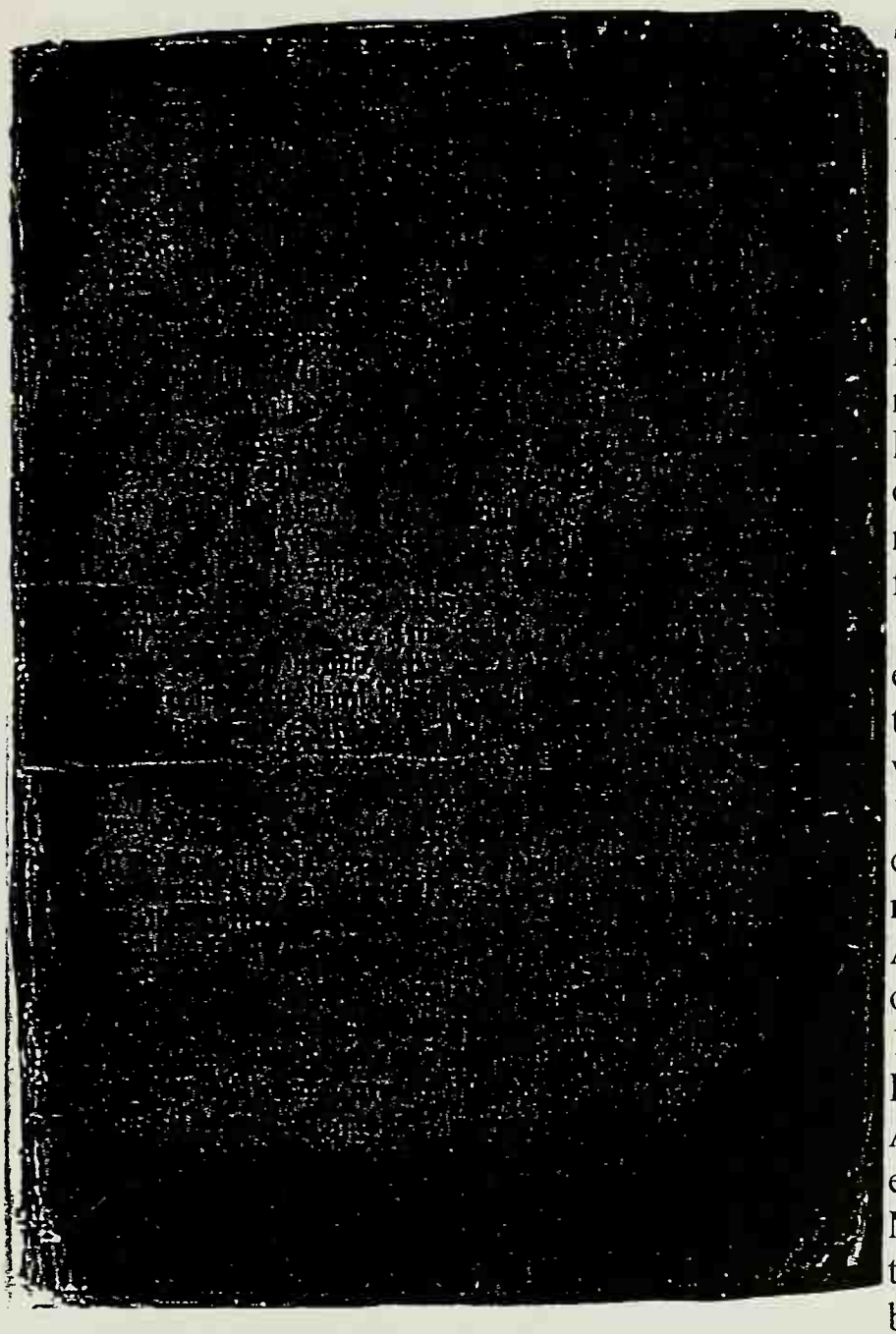

Transfer of manuscripts to Iceland

Icelandic efforts for the return of manuscripts of Icelandic provenance in Danish collections began in the 19th century, closely linked to the movement for political independence from Denmark. A request made in 1907 for the return of legal and ecclesiastical documents originally lent to Árni Magnússon and never returned was refused, but a further request in 1927 led to some seven hundred documents and four manuscripts being returned to Iceland from the Arnamagnæan Collection. In the wake of Iceland's constitutional separation in 1944 a claim for the return of all Icelandic manuscripts was renewed. After much heated debate, a law was enacted by the Danish parliament on 26 May 1965 whereby such documents in the Arnamagnæan Collection as might be held to be "Icelandic cultural property" (*islandsk kultureje*) – broadly defined as a work composed or translated by an Icelander and whose content is wholly or chiefly concerned with Iceland – were to be transferred to the newly established Icelandic Manuscript Institute (*Handritastofnun Íslands*, subsequently called *Stofnun Árna Magnússonar á Íslandi*), there to be preserved and administered in accordance with the regulations for the Arnamagnæan Foundation drawn up in 1760. It further provided for the transfer from the Royal Library (*Det kongelige Bibliotek*) of manuscripts belonging to the same categories as the manuscripts relinquished by the Arnamagnæan Collection, and contained a special clause relating to the transfer to Iceland of two manuscripts, the Codex Regius of the Poetic Edda (shown here) and *Flateyjarbók*, both of which were in the Royal Library (and would not have been deemed *islandsk kultureje* under the terms of the treaty). These were handed over to Iceland in a ceremony held immediately after the ratification of the treaty in 1971. A committee consisting of two Danish and two Icelandic scholars was then established to examine the collections and make recommendations

as to which other manuscripts should be transferred to Iceland. The first consignment of manuscripts was dispatched from Copenhagen to Reykjavík in June 1973. The transfer of manuscripts has continued regularly over the last 25 years and is now complete, the last two manuscripts having been handed over in June 1997. Altogether a total of 1,666 manuscripts have been transferred to Iceland from the Arnamagnæan Collection and 141 from the Royal Library, in addition to all the Icelandic charters and apographa. Through purchases and gifts the institute in Reykjavík has acquired a further 90 manuscripts since its foundation.

Remaining in Copenhagen are approximately 1500 manuscripts and fragments (list). About half of these are Icelandic, but have as their chief concern matters not directly related to Iceland, e.g. the histories of the kings of Norway and Denmark, religious texts or translations from Latin and other languages. The remainder are of mainland Scandinavian or continental origin. In addition to these there are the collections of Norwegian and Danish charters. The latter has recently been increased through the gift of 213 charters from the manor Ravnholt in Fyn, the earliest of them dating from the first decades of the 15th century.

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THE LIFE AND DEATH OF
CORMAC THE SKALD

BEING THE ICELANDIC

KORMÁKS-SAGA

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH BY

W.G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A. OXON.

JÓN STEFÁNSSON, PH.D. COPENHGN.

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First published at Ulverston in 1902.
ISBN 0947992 65 0.

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH

Founded in 1892 as the Orkney, Shetland and Northern Society, or Viking Club, the Society seeks to promote interest in the Scandinavian North, its literature and antiquities. Meetings for the reading and discussion of papers are held three times a year, and a journal, *Saga-Book*, is published at least once per annum and distributed to members. The Society also publishes texts and monographs, and holds student conferences. There is an annual dinner, normally held in the autumn. Members of the Society are entitled to use all sections of University College Library, and to borrow books personally or by post. Membership forms are available from :

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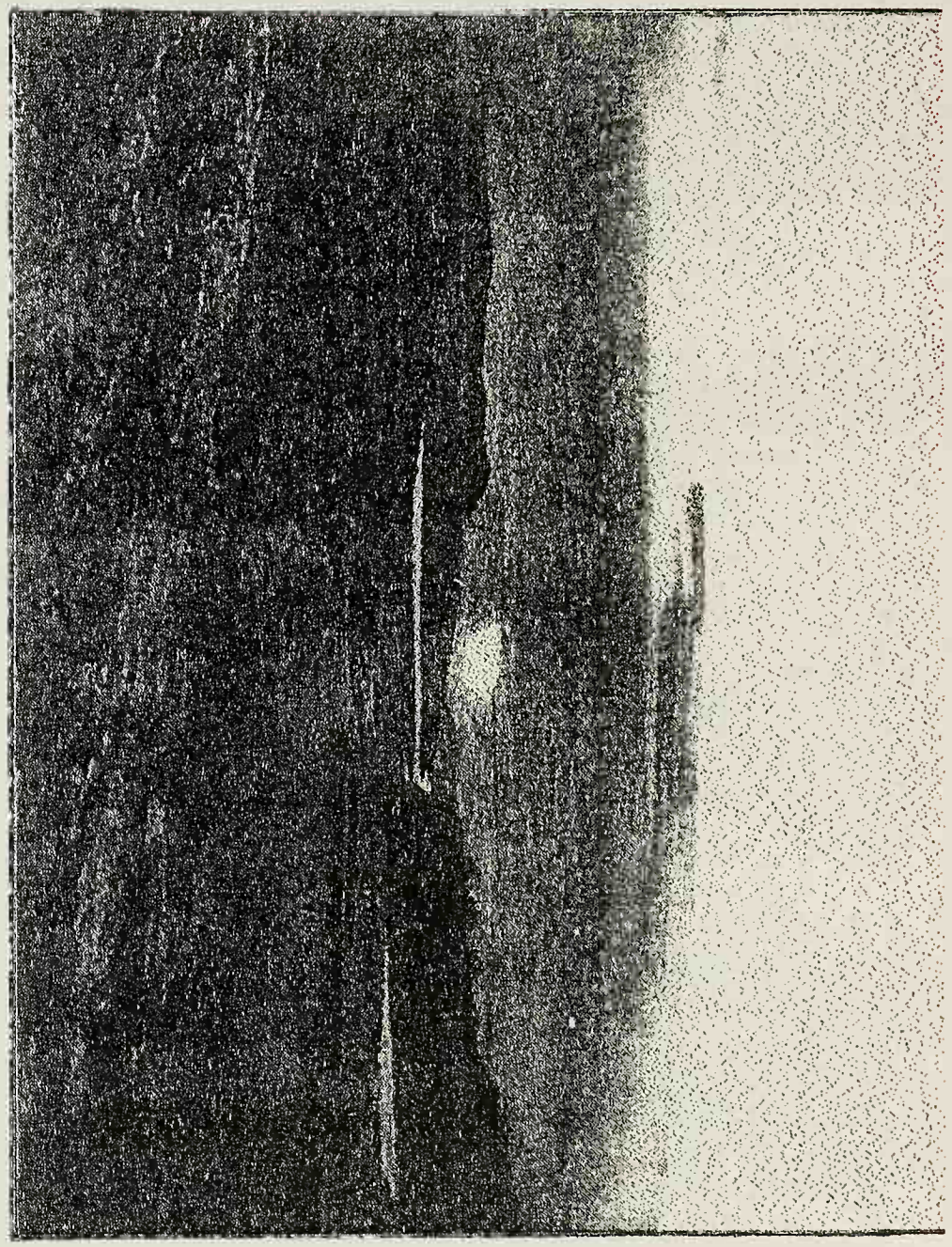
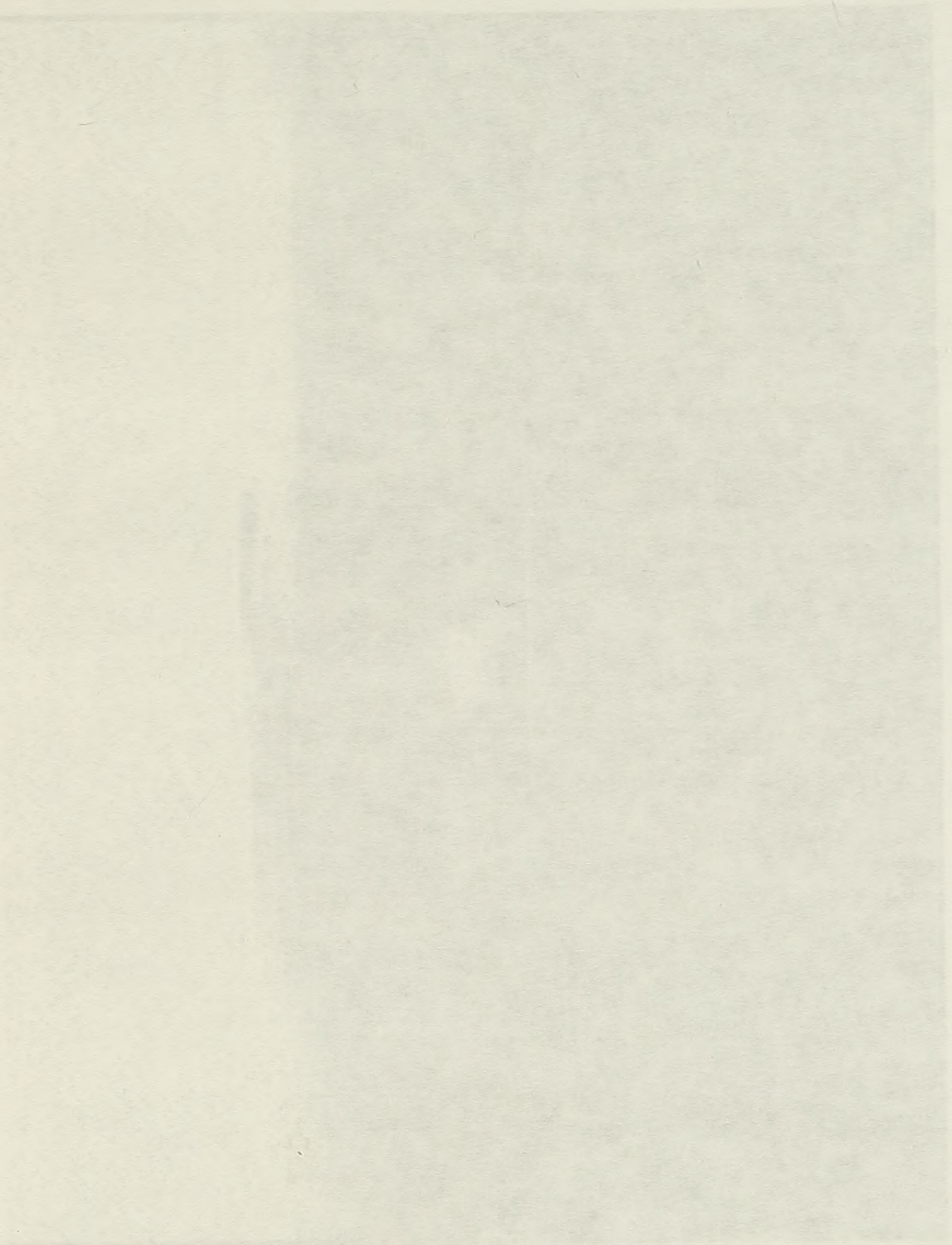
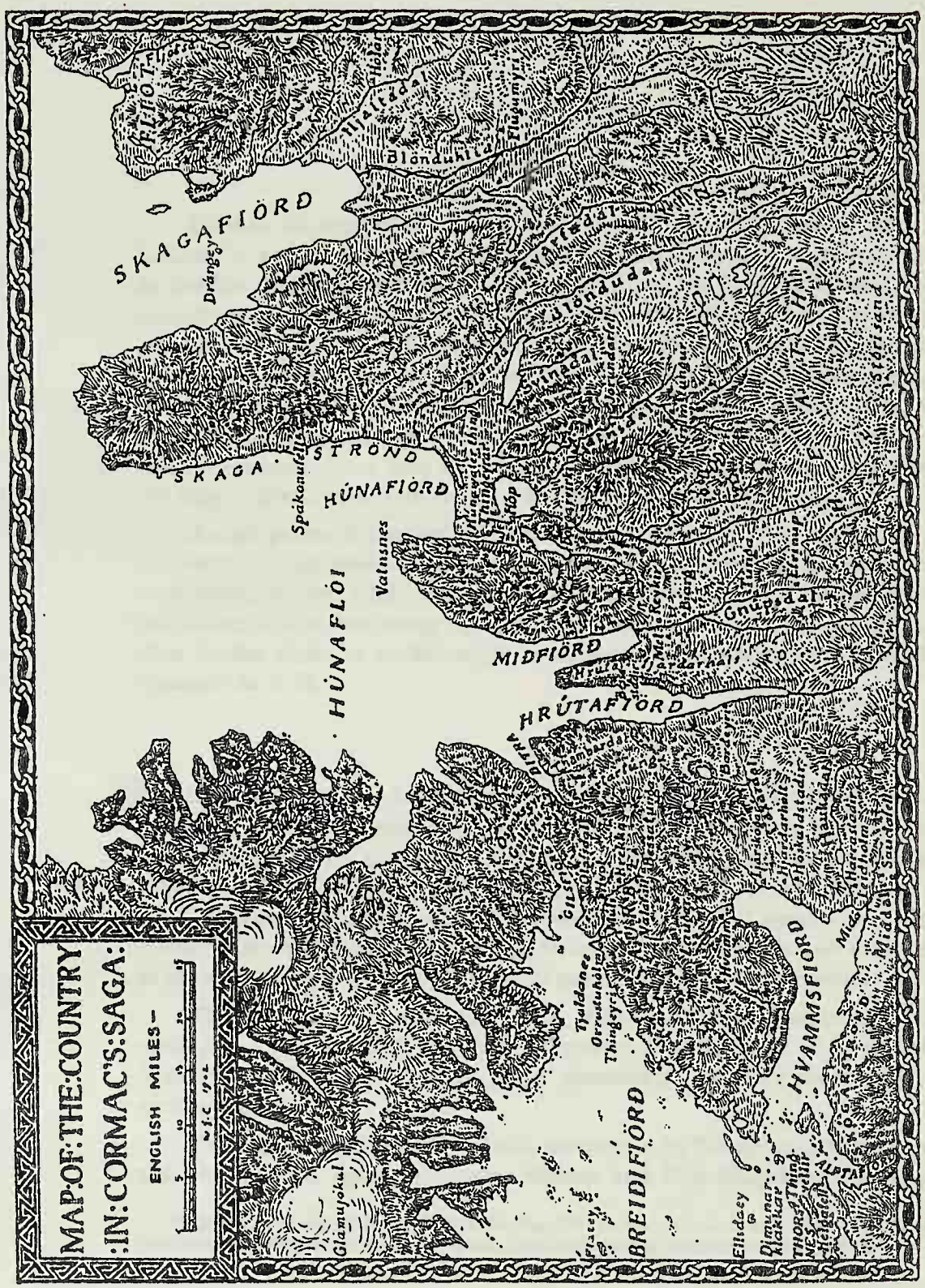


Sunset over Mel and Midfjord.



VIKING CLUB TRANSLATION SERIES—No. 1.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF CORMAC THE SKALD.



INTRODUCTION.

I.

The story of a poet, poor and proud, with all the strength and all the weakness of genius. He loves a fine lady, a spoiled child; who bewitches him, and jilts him, and jilts him again. He fights for her, rhymes for her, and rises for her sake to the height of all that a man in his age could achieve. Then, after years, he has her at his feet, and learns her heartlessness and worthlessness. He bids her farewell; but dies in the end with her name on his lips.

This is the motive of the book—very modern, we should call it; dramatic and imaginative, in the sense that it is told by one who was an artist in his craft of saga-telling. The diction is of the simplest. There is no fine writing, but the plot is balanced like a Greek play. The action drives along, in spite of episode, to its close. The ethical result is conveyed without a word of moralizing. The characters are broadly drawn, in types for all time. Without needless detail, there are touches enough of realism. It reads like a novel, and yet it is a true story.

II.

The saga is really a biography of an important historical personage,* the "Life and Works" of one of the greatest among the Viking Skalds.

* The following is the chronology given in Vald. Asmundarson's edition of the Saga (Rvk., 1893):—

Ogmund emigrates to Iceland (chap. ii.)	931-34
Cormac born (chap. ii.) ... ... about	937
He meets Steingerd (chap. iii.) ... ... about	956
He fights Bersi (chap. x.)	958
His first voyage (chap. xviii.)...	959
He goes viking (chap. xviii.) ... ... in the summer of	960
He stays with Harald Greyfell (chap. xix.)	961-62
He returns to Iceland (chap. xix.)	962
Fights between Cormac and Thorvard (chap. xxii.)	963-64
Cormac's second voyage (chap. xxiv.)	964
Harald's expedition to Permia (chap. xxv.)	965
Cormac's death (chap. xxvii.) ... ... about	967
Fight between Bersi and Steinar (chap. xii.)	976 (?)
Bersi slays Thorkel Toothgnasher (chap. xiv.) ... ...before	980
The adventure of Steinvör (chap. xv.) and Váli (chap. xvi.) ...	985

Cormac is mentioned in the *Landnámabók*, the "Domesday book of Iceland"; and in the saga of Egil Skallagrimsson his parentage is traced.* In the list of poets, *Skáldatal*, of the Prose Edda by Snorri Sturluson, he is named among the poets of King Harald Greyfell of Norway, who reigned from 960 to 965 A.D., and among those of Earl Sigurd of Hladir, who died 962. It is known that he wrote a poem on Sigurd, the *Sigurdardrápa*, of which some fragments are preserved; one stanza in the Heimskringla, and six half stanzas in the Prose Edda. Our saga is not a romance founded on these materials; for it tells at length the story of Cormac's connection with the king, while it makes no mention of his dealings with the earl.

At all points it touches real persons and events. The statements are historical, though here and there a little confused, and sometimes heightened or blurred, as we might expect. But even when the tale verges on the marvellous it is rather owing to a superstitious interpretation of natural facts than to the insertion of downright inventions. It is not a work of fiction, romantic as it is.

III.

The book as we have it was put together in the later half of the thirteenth century, between 1250 and 1300. Not very much later the copy was made which is still to be seen in the famous vellum codex formerly called the Book of Módruvellir, and now known as AM. 132 folio, in the Arna-Magnæan collection of the University Library at Copenhagen. It is a volume of various sagas, beautifully transcribed, with initials and ornaments in red and green, dating from the early part of the fourteenth century.

There is also a fragment on vellum, AM. 162 F folio, consisting of two small pages, very illegible, and apparently later than the Book of Módruvellir. Beside these there are eighteen paper manuscripts of more recent date, in various libraries.

The saga was edited with a Latin translation by Thorgrim Gudmundsson, and notes on the verses by Gunnar Pálsson and Finn Magnússon (published

*Chapter 80 of the edition of Reykjavík, 1892; in the Rev. W. C. Green's English translation the corresponding passage is chapter lxxxv., but the details of the pedigree are omitted.

at Copenhagen in 1832). An edition of part was given in "*Antiquités Russes*" (Copenhagen, 1850-52) and a Danish translation of that part was printed by N. M. Petersen in his "*Historiske Fortæll.nger.*" In 1886 appeared the edition of Professor Th. Möbius of Kiel. The verses have been discussed and emended by various other scholars, as Dr. Bugge, Dr. Jón Thorkelsson, Dr. Gísli Brynjólfsson, Dr. Konrad Gíslason, Dr. Björn Olsen, Dr. Finnur Jónsson: and the results of their labours are now accessible in the handy edition by Valdimar Asmundarson, published in 1893 at Reykjavík by Sigurdur Kristjánsson, for the price of 50 *aurar* or sixpence three farthings.

There has been no English translation: but in Bohn's well-known volume of "Mallet's Northern Antiquities" (1847) a flippant sketch of the plot was given, in the quizzing style of the day.

IV.

What we have done is to translate the last edition of the fourteenth century copy of a book written some half century earlier.

But even beyond that date we can trace it back; for the unknown scribe who made our book was not merely writing to dictation: he was compiling from earlier manuscripts.

A late thirteenth-century fragment known as *Islendingadrápa*, giving short accounts of sagas then extant, mentions three which relate to the actors in this drama. There was a saga of Cormac, pure and simple: a saga of his rival Bersi, with which our scribe has patched his work, somewhat to the detriment of the unities: and a third saga of Midfirth-Skeggi, Cormac's guardian, who also comes into our story. The gist of the last saga is preserved in *Landnáma*.

We have reason to believe, therefore, that there was a short saga of Cormac before ours was compiled; and it would seem that the early and rude language of the first was preserved in the later book, which is "the most primitive piece of Icelandic prose-writing that has come down to us. The style is so rough and broken that it is at times hardly intelligible, from the sudden transitions and want of connection which occur not only in its

wording but even in its matter. It is a coarse rough story of coarse rough life." So says the late Dr. Gudbrand Vigfússon.*

We may take it then that we have bits of twelfth-century prose, collected somewhat later, and not much re-written, though pieced with other matter. There were therefore about two hundred years between the events and their committal to writing; during which time the tale was told from mouth to mouth,—for sagas were not set down in runes; that would have been far too tedious a business.

But it does not follow that faithful transmission was impossible. In those days, as in the days of which Plato tells, before Thoth invented letters and "destroyed the art of memory,"—in those primitive days saga-telling was an art and a craft, such as we possess no longer. Local history and family records were matters of importance in each district, and the traditions about them crystallized at an early date into fixed forms, told and retold at the fireside, to an audience always ready to catch the teller in a slip, and to correct the least detail, like children listening to a well-remembered legend.

V.

Not only is the story true, but, according to the testimony of the critics, the verses in it are genuine songs of the Viking age; corrupt and puzzling as Pindar, but still such as may have been the real utterances of Cormac and Bersi and the rest. Their language is not the mediæval Icelandic of the literary age. They contain genuine tenth-century forms, such as *glikr* for *likr* (song 36); *goll* for *gull* (in 63 and 76); *rinna* for *renna* (in 9, 19, and 70); and *batra* for *betra* (in 30).

It adds greatly to the interest of the book when it is found to bring us face to face with the life-story and the mind's work of a once-celebrated poet, so removed from us, and yet in some ways so nearly akin. In bodily features, in mental structure, in the language he used, he was not so different from us as any poet of the Greeks, or Hebrews, or Orientals. In material civilization and habits of life he was not at all unlike an old English country-

* Prolegomena to *Sturlungasaga*, p. liv.

man,—say one of the eighteenth century sea-captains, who farmed at home and fought abroad. He is actually said to have been the founder of Scarborough, *Skardaborg*, in England, though we do not vouch for the fact that he was the first builder of a castle on that particular site which Turner painted so peaceful and sunny, with the cockle-girl paddling in the fringe of the ripple, and the starfish gleaming on the beach,—where now the trippers crowd and the bands play. Some *burg*, somewhere on our shores, he and his brother Skardi (the nickname for Thorgils) may well have built: and somewhere in Ireland he died and was buried,*—he only of the great Viking Skalds haunting our islands, except Hallfred, whose tomb was in the churchyard at Iona.

And yet there is one fact that removes him from us, far more distantly than Cædmon or Cynewulf. They were Christians; their thoughts ran in grooves familiar to ours; their poetical ideas and images arose more or less out of the Bible, and the literature associated with Christian teaching; while Cormac was a heathen, a pagan of the pre-mediæval type, quite alien in his mental environment from any Irish bard or Saxon singer whose "Life and Works" we can read. It is this great difference, in the midst of much resemblance to ourselves, that makes Cormac so interesting a study, and suggests the question,—how far may we take these verses as representing his own utterances?

VI.

There is no need to be very sceptical about it, strange though it seems that the rhymes, often extemporized in the heat of action or of passion, should be remembered and set down; not to say that verse, elaborate as this in structure, was composed in an age we call dark and rude, and by one who was himself a typical Viking.

But the real poet does not need pen and paper, nor the midnight oil; and real verse, with the true note in it, rings in the ear, easier to remember

* Killed by a "Scot" of huge stature. Some commentators assume that his own poem is in error, when it says that he fought that day in *Ireland*; not remembering that Scots lived in Ireland in the tenth century.

than forget. The Skaldic gift, the power of the lyrical cry, is common to all races and ages: commoner, perhaps, among folk who are not burdened with scholarly aims and methods.

It may be heredity from Viking ancestors that has given our Lake district peasantry some touch of Skaldship. It has been a great feature in the inner life of our dalesfolk, in the old days before the school board and the cheap magazine came in. There were many rough uneducated rustics whose more passionate speeches went out in verse; not lengthy or literary, indeed, but often with neat form, and always with point and force. Their names and their verses are still remembered in the gossip of the countryside, even after the best part of two centuries has passed. There was John Audland, who lived at Crosthwaite by the Lyth, early in the 18th century. They tell you he used to frequent "The Sign of the Dog," in Dalton-gate, at Ulverston—it would not be hard to write these names as Old Norse—and once, turning homeward penniless, gave his promissory note by word of mouth in these terms:—

"I, John Audland,
Before I gang hence,
Awe Betty Woodburn
Just six and twea-pence,
And Thorsda' com' sennet
I'll pay t' ald score,
And wha kens but I may
Spend twice as mich more."

But he rhymed better when he lost a law-suit; for these descendants of the Northmen, like the Norman peasants of France, are litigious; and he spoke this song, punctuating, no doubt, with his holly-staff:—

"God mead men,
And men mead money;
God mead bees,
And bees mead honey;
But t' Divil himself
Mead lawyers and 'tornies,
And pleaced 'em i' U'ston [Ulverston]
And Dalton i' Forness."

This is very nearly the old Edda metre, and its emphasis and parallelism and metaphor suggest more than a chance resemblance to the ancient Skalds. We are in the twentieth century; this was spoken in the eighteenth, and has been remembered almost as long as Cormac's songs before they were written down.

We need say no more of old Jamie Muckelt, and sailor Dixon of Coniston, a regular Viking Skald of the Nelson age; but the modern instances surely make the ancient tale believable and real.

VII.

If these owed their gift in any measure to some touch of Viking heredity, Cormac himself owed much to Irish ancestry, like so many Icelanders. It was the blending of races that made them a great nation in their prime—greater than the Norse of Norway, from whence they sprang. The Northern heroes were mostly of mixed blood; the name of Njál is the Irish Nial; Gunnar was an Irishman's great-grandson; Kjartan was the namesake of his grandfather, King Muirceartach, *Myrkjartan*, as the Northmen spoke it; and Cormac also is a well-known Irish name, *Corbmac*. We, in translating, spell it throughout with a C, as in Irish and English and old Icelandic, and not with the K of more modern Scandinavian orthography; for it is still a living name among the people from whom the Northmen borrowed it, and "MacCormac," "McCormick," are familiar in the directories of English towns.

There was a very famous Corbmac mac Cuilennain of Cashel, slain in 903 A.D., and greatly mourned, say the Irish Annals, "for he was a king, a bishop, an anchorite, a scribe, and profoundly learned in the Scotic tongue." He was the author of the well known glossary called *Sanasan Chormaic*, in which he derives his own name from *corb*, 'a chariot,' and *mac*, 'a son,' because the earliest of the name, living in the first century of our era, was born in a waggon.

Another Cormac, son of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, became king of all Ireland (according to the Four Masters) in 227 A.D., conquered Scotland 240, and died in 266, after forty years' reign. "Cormack was absolutely the best king that ever reigned in Ireland before himself," say the Annals of Clonmacnois, with delightful native idiom. "He was a famous

author in laws, synchronisms, and history," say the Four Masters, with no less felicity; "for it was he that established law, rule and direction for each science, and for each covenant according to propriety; and *it is his laws that governed all that adhered to them to the present time.*" He lived in the century before St. Patrick, but it is hinted that he was a worshipper of the true God, and a martyr to the faith. Nay, Patrick, himself, in the Irish poem of Flann Mainistrech, is said to be great-great-grandson of a Cormac Mor (the great) an earlier and still less historical name. In 496 died a Saint Cormac, successor to St. Patrick in the archbishopric of Armagh: and after that the name became common in Ireland.

Others beside our Skald bore it in Iceland. His nephew Cormac was living at the old home about the year 1000, and soon after a Curmaker (Kormákr) went on pilgrimage to Rome, and is mentioned as one of 39 pilgrims from Hislant (Iceland) in the *Necrologium Augiense*, the list of the dead at the monastery of Reichenau in Germany,—the oldest foreign list of Scandinavian names.*

VIII.

Cormac the Skald got his name from his grandfather, a great man under King Harald Fairhair, and flourishing about 900 A.D. There is no hint in the Saga that he was connected with Ireland, but he may have been the son of a marriage between a Norse invader and an Irish princess; for we know that such marriages were frequent.

The elder brother of the Skald died in infancy, and was named after Earl Fródi, his grandfather. The younger brother was called Thorgils, and this is the name of the first sea-king who effected a settlement in Ireland. The Four Masters tell us that Tuirgeis, lord of the Gall (foreigners, vikings), burned Clonmacnois, but was in 843 taken prisoner and drowned. Duald Mac Firbis retails the tradition that he enthroned his wife Ota (Audr) on the altar of Clonmacnois abbey church, to "give answers." This *Tuirgeis*, Latinized into Turgesius, appears to be a corruption of Thorgils or Thorgisl, who thus founded a kingdom in the northern parts of Ireland a generation

*Diplomatarium Islandicum, p. 71

before the birth of the elder Cormac, and his name would naturally be popular in the families of his followers.

There are other interesting traces of Irish influence in the philology of Cormac's poems: in the words *bjöd*, land; *diar*, in Cormac's "Lay of Earl Sigurd," meaning gods, or priests; *kellir*, a coif or wimple; *ld*, hair; *hlúki*, a term of abuse; Thjálfi, the Delver, a follower of Thor in the Edda.

And then, Cormac is a thorough Irishman, himself: witness his dark eyes and tufted hair, the reproach of the Norse girls; his persuasive tongue and flashing readiness of retort; his stubbornly inconsequent and unpractical habit of mind; his impulsive, wayward, perverse, faithful heart; and the fancy and the feeling that make him what we find him to be—so great an artist in the peculiar form of verse which he inherited from the Irish bards.

Of verse-forms, as the Irish used them, there is no need to attempt any description here; but we must try to give some account of the metres employed by Cormac.

IX.

Reckoning two quarter-stanzas and three half-stanzas as separate pieces, there are in all eighty-five poems or songs in the Saga; of which 65 are by Cormac, (one, No. 3, is also attributed to Gunnlaug Ormstunga) and one is a parody on Cormac: fifteen are by Bersi, and two by Steinar: one is a duet, so to say, with Cormac by Steingerd, and one is Narfi's share in a similar duet.

This last, No. 11, and its answer, No. 12, by Cormac, are in the metre called *hnugg-hent*, that is, "apocopate" or clipped. A glance at our translation (Nos. 11 and 12) will explain the scanning, for we have tried to facsimile these couplets in English. It seems as though Narfi, a rough retainer of a not very important chief, had stumbled into verse by accident; and Cormac was ready with instantaneous reply in the same form, matching the accident with artifice.

Two other songs are in *fornyrdislag*, the "metre of ancient proverbs," otherwise called *Kvidu-háttr*, the "metre of epic poems or ballads," such as we know in the Völuspá of the Poetical Edda, or Beowulf, or Piers Plowman,

or (with some differences) in the rhymes above quoted from John Audland. These two songs are (38) Steinar's satire on Bersi's swimming, and (48) Bersi's lament on his old age, a song which, according to Laxdæla-saga, he had sung before. One summer afternoon when folk were busy in the hay, the old viking had been left at home to take care of the baby, being, it would seem, "fast" with rheumatism. As he lay in his bunk in the wainscot of the rude hall at Bessatúnga, the baby, sturdy little brother of the great Kjartan, wriggled until its cradle upset: and the old man could not stir to set it right, but sang this song, which must have become a household word. These old proverbial metres we have turned rather freely into short rhymed lines, keeping some of the original jingle.

The rest of the songs are in what the Skalds named *dróttkvætt*, that is "sung before the court," a heroic metre, used in the *dráþa* or ode in praise of a king or hero, or the gods, or even Christ and the Saints. Such poems were intended as Pindar's were; made to order, complimentary, conventional; but their artificial form did not preclude natural feeling, in Cormac as in Pindar.

This form, with its trochaic beat and triple alliteration, was taken directly from the court bards of Ireland. It came into vogue about Cormac's time, he being acknowledged in his age as the greatest master of the craft, the laureate of Earl and King, as well as the extemporizer of the clever verses recorded in his Saga.

The shape of the *dróttkvædi* is like this:—any words will do to illustrate the metre:—

Hail, thou hardy sailor,
Hero-poet fearless;
Loyal lover, royal
Lord of harp and sword-blade
Faint the song is flung us
Far away they harp it;—
Crown the warlike Cormac
King of Northern singers!

Any words will do, but the lilt of the metre is obvious; it is a triumphal march,—*maestoso*; and it has, besides, a choral richness as of a part song, or

rather, it reminds one of the echoing dome of the Pisan Baptistery, where one voice becomes an orchestra. No wonder the Skalds were a power in the state, when they sang great deeds to such tunes: no wonder Skaldship was Odin's wine!

X.

Let us take the verse to pieces and see how it is made.

The stanza has always these eight lines; it is always broken in the middle, like a sonnet; unless, like a sonnet, the break is bridged over on purpose. Each half stanza is two couplets, and the couplet is the unit, containing a three-fold alliteration, as in all early English verse. But beside the alliteration of initials there is—in the stricter form of the metre—a rhyme in each line, not at the end of the words, but inside them, as in *Hail* and *Sail*-or, *Her*-o, and *fear*-less. Indeed, the third line is faulty, for *loyal* and *royal* rhyme too much; the effect is too coarse; for this trick is meant to be subtle, and the rhyme is often a mere assonance, as in the fifth line, *song* and *flung*.

Further, the alliteration may come anywhere in the first line of the couplet, but it must be at the beginning of the second, except where there is "epanacrusis," the back-stroke got by a short syllable before the emphasis of the start, as if we wrote "*Thou* hero-poet," etc.

Similarly, the rhyme may come anywhere in the first line of the couplet, but in the second line it must occupy the last foot.

One more rule, and the hardest to keep in English imitations, is that alliterative initials must be strictly alike; a double consonant does not match with a single one; *cr*own does not truly alliterate with *C*ormac, and *fl*ung does not match *f*ar. An initial vowel, however, alliterates only with a *different* vowel, as in No. 68, which we attempt to represent thus:—

"I paid her an *o*re at the *ay*re,
That the *a*rt of my foe should not prosper."

The structure of the verse is far from simple, but that is not all. The better Skalds, like Cormac, were never satisfied without some clever parallelism of idea, some dainty balance of thought and word, epigrammatic or

antithetic. The result was a form of composition as complicated and as difficult as those interwoven designs, learned by the Vikings at the same time from the same source—those wonderful patterns, severe and strict in their symmetry, but varied with infinite charm, and carried out with an ingenuity which we can hardly hope to recover; for it was the expression of the Viking mind, of its passion in love and war, and, what we take to be no less characteristic, its patience of restraint by laws and loyalty.

XI.

As Cormac without the verse would be like Hamlet without the Ghost, we must be allowed a few words on the songs and on our attempts to translate them.

In illustration of this symmetry, take for example No. 2, in which the poet's reflections intrude, so naturally, on the picture he draws. The thoughts arising in his mind at the vision of beauty are just hinted in parentheses which occupy the third line of each half stanza. The two half stanzas are parallel in their descriptions also, one giving the eyes, and one the feet of the figure he beholds; and the last lines of both parts contain the same rhymes. We have turned this, in the text, with some attempt at a literal rendering, always in fear lest we might be supposed to put more picturesqueness into the ancient verse than it truly contains. But Cormac's meaning and the matching of line for line is shown in this alternative translation :—

Burning from a maiden's face,
Stars upon me gleaming fair
(Laugh who list; I laugh not, I!)
Over the fence of the firelit hall.

Slender ankles, maiden grace,
Tall and lovely, spied I there
(Thrill to age not ere I die!)
On the threshold, anigh the wall.

The same mosaic work, the parenthesis in the third lines, is often found, as in No. 10, where, for the sake of clearness, we have passed on the insertion to the last lines of the quatrains.

We have said that the parentheses occupy the third lines of the half stanzas. That is a rough way of putting it, for the sake of clearness again; but when you come to examine the songs composed on this pattern you will find that Cormac is just as anxious as a mediæval illuminator to avoid vulgar symmetry, and conceals his art by making the parenthesis of the second half overflow its line by a couple of syllables, as a good designer makes his pattern overlap the border, once in a way, at a chosen point.

We have to neglect many of these niceties, and to omit or simplify the complications of the original, thereby losing much of the curiosity or preciosity of the Icelandic. English verse, if it is to be lucid, hardly bears much parenthesis. We have no grammatical inflexions to show which words group together, and we depend on the order. Every schoolboy knows how he must rearrange a sentence of Horace, for that reason; and it is just the same with Icelandic, in which the sentence sorts itself, like Latin, by its case-endings, and, like German, can wait for its close long after the English ear has lost patience.

For the neat matching of two quatrains, see No. 7: "Her eyes . . . are worth so many hundreds of silver; her hair . . . is worth so many." The echo is got in ancther way in No. 15, where in the first part he calls Steingerd (if we take Dr. Björn Olsen's reading) "the goddess who pours the wine," *i.e.*, the bountiful, hospitable lady; and in the second part he calls himself "the one who pours the drink of the gods," the intoxicating thought, poetry. He continually finds new ways of hinting a parallelism between himself and his lady-love, as in the close of No. 59 :—

"The wielder of the falchion, the charmed flash of steel,
And the wearer of the treasure, the deep-sea flame of gold."

All through the verses the same symmetry recurs, either as parallelism or contrast of ideas, but always with careful variety of expression, and no tautology. Like the trick of reflection and repetition in painting, it never fails of its effect. Sometimes, as in No. 56, the famous "Song of the Surf," it is almost magical.

XII.

There is another characteristic of old Northern verse which has never

quite had justice done to it in translation, though it has often been analysed at greater length than we need devote to it here: we mean the use of Kennings.

The Skalds liked a roundabout way of expressing themselves; many poets do. They called a lady the Freyja, or other goddess, with the necklace, or bracelet, or beautiful dress; or the Gerda, or Valkyrie, or nymph, who spins the wool, sews the tapestry, or pours the wine. Men are called gods of the sword or spear, or "staves" of the spear, because they carry it; and so the "trees" of anything they "bear." The primitive custom of hanging offerings on sacred trees, fetish trees, may have suggested the idea; and so, when we read of the Fir-tree wreathed in silk or gold, or carrying shields, we see a picture by no means absurd, though alien to our current coinage of poetical diction, and a symbol, ready to the mind of those days, for a lord or a lady.

The meaning is less obvious when these Kennings allude to mythology which the modern reader does not know. We learn at school enough Greek and Roman mythology to recognise Jove and Cupid, the labours of Hercules, and the tortures of Tantalus; and almost all European poetry is full of these allusions, so familiar as to be almost unnoticed. But we are pulled up by the Skald's phrases referring to the religion he knew, as in the "Song of the Surf," where "Haki's blue realm" refers to a certain sea-king, and "Thjálfi's isles" mean the spadefuls tossed up by the delver of the deep: *waves*, of course.

When such mythology is brought into a Kenning which is already complex we are puzzled until we know more. The lady of the gold necklet becomes the—such and such goddess by name—who wears the treasure of the Niblungs hid in the depths of the Rhine; and so forth. But it is not fair to call these turns of thought "frigid conceits," or to omit them in translation, though it is immensely difficult to render them without lengthy paraphrase. For example, we should like to expand No. 4, thus:—

> She's like an oak tree, golden dight, that bears a cup so sweet,
> And never she turned her eyes away, and still must our glances meet;
> I fain would hide my doubting and the strife of a heart in pain,
> But I may not forget the mighty one that binds me in her chain.

> O fair in her wreathen necklet I and fortunate she no less
> To sway the roving hearts of men like roving knaves of the chess;
> For out by the carven door-post the light of her eyebeam blazed,
> From the bearded head of Hagbard—and it was on me she gazed!

There is nothing in this but what is suggested in the original; the picturesqueness is all Cormac's; the appositeness of the Kennings comes out in the paraphrase. But it is paraphrase, for it renders by a long and modern metre the crisp, terse brevity of the Icelandic.

Again, to give the full force of No. 10, on Steingerd's comb, we might venture on something like this:—

> Her hair is like the deep sward that grows on a dewy howe,
> And here's the dart that pierces the leafage of her brow;
> She reached it forth so freely, she gave it me so kind,
> And that dainty carven comb of hers I'll ever bear in mind!
> Unknown I stood before her, and found her sweet and fair—
> A tree, I call her, all adorned in the spoil of the dragon's lair—
> A goddess decked in gold that gleams with the shine of the sunlit sea,
> And never can I forget her, to love her while life shall be!

It is intensely artificial, but not at all frigid; and if the Icelandic words were not so curt and so packed with meaning this would represent them better than a shorter metre. Once or twice we have found it impossible to put the sense more tersely, and have allowed ourselves this long ballad form; but it gives a modern style to the verse which in some ways falsifies it.

XIII.

May we take the reader into our confidence about our struggles with these difficult songs?

People often think they have said the last word on translation when they recommend "plain English." But there are several sorts of plain English, and a few examples may be not unamusing. We need hardly say that we could not turn Cormac into his own *dróttkvætt*. So rigorous a measure is difficult to write at all in English; and to facsimile the Icelandic verses would be quite hopeless: it would be like copying a Velasquez head in mosaic on the same scale. Nearly everything would have to be left out. So we tried

to represent the metre and alliteration, only turning the internal rhyme into terminal rhyme, thus :—

(No. 7).

One bright flame that flashes
From her shadowy lashes,
In a wight so winsome,
Would three hundred ransom?
Curls I saw her combing,
Clad in white i' the gloaming
—Worlds of worth are in them—
Would five hundred win them?

(No. 8).

Worth wide Iceland to me
Is one that doth undo me;
Denmark's seagirt duneland,
Doughty, warlike Hunland,—
England add, nor shall you
Over-rate her value,
Aye, to eke the tale of it
Ireland, and you fail of it!

Of course, this fails of it, by the obvious difficulty of the last couplet, which ends in dactyls instead of trochees, and alliterates on vowels like the preceding couplet, which is against rule. But we plodded on :—

(No. 9).

Saddle my steed and back him
—Spur him, Tosti, thwack him!
O'er down and moorland dreary
Drive him till he's weary.
Gayer it is together
Than gathering ewe and wether
O'er stony steep and valley,
With Steingerd here to dally.

"Thwack" may be allowed, because the verse is meant to be petulant and half-comic: but compare this with the true *dróttkvædi* given above, and this rhyming jingle rings false and thin: not to say that it is a dance in chains.

Well then, to fall back on the good old octosyllabic.

(No. 13).

Is't thou should foul thy master's meat
With words unclean and names unsweet?
Thou blundering bowman, is't for thee
To aim thy witless jokes at me?

(No. 14).

The cowherd yonder asked of me
—An upstart fool that poked and pried
He'll sit awhile at home, red-eyed—
How like you kettle-worms? quoth he.
One thing I know, the dirty knave,
The rook in mud-bespattered weed
That spreads the muck upon the mead,
Got the reply a dog would have.

But this metre is always tempting us into a sort of epigrammatic neatness which is not the real neatness of Cormac: it is a French style,—no longer the mead of Odin, but claret. So we tried the same "apocopate," or clipped: to get the trochaic beat.

(No. 17).

There they sit, my fearful foes,
Whet their swords and keep them close!
Churls and cowards, howso fain,
They will never be my bane.
Though we met in open field,
Though the twain should bid me yield,
T'would be but as if the ewe
Bade the wolf to derring-do!

Poor Cormac becomes a very minor poet. Bless thee, Cormac, they have translated thee!

To get rid of this stilted style, we tried another sort of plain English: but it turned into doggerel.

(No. 22).

Look to thyself and stick to thy horse,
Hold to thy shield for better, for worse:

Hie away home and haste, for fear
This mallet of mine come nigh thy ear.
Bring no more tattle of feast or play
Though thou had tiding of seven in a day,
Or thou'lt have many a bump to comb—
Thou wretch, would worry the dead in the tomb!

It is clear that this, though representing the more grotesque of Cormac's verses, would not be the metre for his higher flights. It associates with all sorts of inferior versification: and Cormac is so unique that he must not be hampered by associations. And yet the language and manner of his age suit well with those of our Anglian north. Why not the border-ballad?

(No. 23.)

A thief came by and stole my love,
And I that pour the poet's wine
—Who else?—should ride with her beside,
The maiden that is mine.
It's me she loves of all the world,
It's me she mourns so far away,
—That kissed, and kissed her o'er again
So many a live-long day!

(No. 53).

Shake the rime from the tent, brother,
The fell's in the firth-veil's fold.
Hills are hooded in ice, brother,
And the singer's lying a-cold!
There's one hight Thunder-wielder
I would were never so warm;
But he lies beside his bonny bride,
And the red gold buckles her arm.

This is nearer the spirit of the Viking age: and yet Johnny Armstrong, with all his bravery and his undoubted kinship to the raiders of the north, was but their poor relation. He never chanted the *dróttkvædi* in king's courts; he might forge a Jeddart-axe, but never inlaid one of those fibulæ we find in Viking tombs. To dress Cormac as a moss-trooper is still travesty.

It was only after such experiments with the greater part of the book that we devised the makeshift we have adopted for the metre of our

translations. It preserves what is all-important, the Celtic triple beat, and the alliteration. The rhyme is let go; a little end-rhyme is sometimes allowed where circumstances warrant it. The trochees, which require Icelandic brevity, are replaced by anapæsts which allow a little more play to English conjunctions and prepositions: the line is lengthened without having the number of feet increased. The best that can be said of the metre is, perhaps, that it sounds unfamiliar, and does not force alien associations upon this foreign and old-world verse.

XIV.

The prose is no less old-world, but it is by no means so foreign. It is not, so to say, the same language with the verse. The one is flavoured with Celticism and artificiality; the other is nothing if not Teutonic and natural. It is all in short sentences, without dependent clauses; to get the effects of which, statements are interwoven after a curious manner, as if to prepare the hearer, by 'asides' in parentheses, for the sequel. This is what Gudbrand Vigfússon meant by "sudden transitions and want of connection." In fact, prose, always later in development than verse, had to be invented in Iceland long after the *dróttkvædi* was elaborated.

Now in copying an old picture one may try to restore it,—to make it look as it did to contemporaries when the colours were fresh; or one may take it as we find it now. It is always dangerous to restore. We have not the contemporaries' eyes to see it with, even if we were successful in reproducing the old-fashioned handiwork. So in translating a Saga, we cannot hear it read or said by the ancient Saga-teller, nor put ourselves in the place of his mediæval audience. It is impossible to treat it as a contemporary narration. Part of the charm they found in it is gone; another charm has come to it from its faded age and crusted varnish of antiquity, through which the human nature still shines, attracting us to our kin of long ago.

A modern manner, with long Latin words and the sentences of the ready writer, would be out of keeping with this obviously archaic narrative. We must give something of the antique form. It is not a newspaper obituary. But the opposite danger is that sham antiquarianism they call "Wardour-

street English," from which Saga-translation and viking stories have suffered too often.

There is, however, a sort of English which is neither that of the journalist nor the historical novelist, though plain enough and to many of us familiar; and it perfectly matches this old Norse, being indeed its direct descendant, and surviving among the children of the Vikings in northern England. If the Saga could be turned into the talk of an old-fashioned peasant of Yorkshire or Cumberland it would be precisely represented, even to tricks of phrase and manner, with many an ancient word retained and reproduced.

This we have aimed at, though without spelling as dialect, and without venturing on old words not generally understanded of the people. Still, if a north-countryman were to read the book in his broad pronunciation it would run most trippingly.

The Icelandic names, which are made strange to us by their spelling, we have Englished, though not violently. With all the "rough coarse life" of this "rough coarse story" it is curious that we should not have been tempted to extenuate more than one single word,—the name that Steingerd gave to her wounded husband. We resisted the temptation. There is no Bowdlerizing whatever in our translation. But compare a French *fabliau* of contemporary authorship!

XV.

One reason of this moderation of language is that the Saga-teller could not, in the nature of things, be very free in his remarks, because he might be speaking to the descendants of the characters in his story, and they might take it ill. It follows that the tale was told on the most modern principles, without violent contrast of hero and villain.

Of our poet's two rivals, who in turn married the lady he loved, Bersi is treated with consideration as a famous fighting man and himself a Skald, though his verses are rougher than Cormac's. The other, Thorvald the Tinker, is never personally attacked except in Cormac's petulant verse. Not a word conveys reproach to Steingerd; it is only on reflection that we

find her to be shallow and vulgar, and all her life on the downward road. But Cormac loved her, and no friend of his could well attack her. Indeed, many a modern reader will think her in the right all along. So she was, in every little point of petty correctness. But she had neither heart nor soul to know a genius and a hero from the average successful man. Next, she shows herself below normal in deserting her husband on the first turn in the tide of his success. Then she settles down with anybody who will give her a good home, reserving the liberty of flirtation without a spark of love. And in the end, when the truth is forced on her, she creeps behind the egotism of an inferior nature, shielding herself in the assurance that she had been right throughout, and "won't change knives."

Cormac himself is curiously opposite in character. He seems to have fallen in love through pure imagination, and to have idealized the girl he met in such romantic circumstances, just as a boy-poet would; though he persisted in his infatuation with a tenacity unusual in poets, for there is no hint in the story that he consoled himself with a Gemma Donati, or otherwise. He was a heathen and a viking, but we can hardly think over his life without admiration. He was sadly unpractical when his own interests were at stake; dreaming and idling when, as we English would say, he should have been doing: then rushing in furiously and too late; then blaming himself and everybody for the ill luck which the Saga—naturally in that age—explains by witchcraft. But note that the poet was the last to believe in the witchcraft. He believed in gods and in fates, but scorned to buy a spaewife's help or to borrow the advantage of the magic sword. He was on a much higher level of intellect than the rest of them, or even than the Saga-teller, the Christian of some centuries later: and his faithfulness and many noble instincts put him on a higher level of morality. With King Harald Greyfell we may be annoyed at his pertinacity, but we feel that the king admired his laureate. With his brother Thorgils we may regret his outbursts of passion and his unreasoning obstinacy, but we see how Thorgils loved him and stood by him.

It is part of the Saga-plot to have among the *dramatis personæ* a conventional Pylades, as in old French drama: but Thorgils plays the part to perfection. Cormac sometimes calls him *Skardi*, "Hare-lip," and perhaps

some such defect made him content to take the second place. But he filled it well, and Cormac's last words left him heir to his leadership and wealth, and "he was long in viking." From other sources we learn that he went back to the old home at Mel, and left behind him two sons, the elder named after his brother and the younger after himself,—Cormac and Thorgils of Mel over again.

XVI.

Of the two antitypes to our hero, Bersi is the most important. His name is like Björn, the Bear, or rather, the familiar form of it, as we say "Bruin." He was called in youth *Eyglu Bersi*, Bruin of *Eygla* or *Œgla*, which is the equivalent of *ógr*, "awe"; meaning the "Awe-striker": and then from his many victories in the judicial combat he was called Holmgang Bersi. This Saga supplies the *locus classicus* for the description of the *holmgang*, about which no more need be said than that it was abolished in Iceland in 1006 A.D., after the great fight at the Althing, between Gunnlaug Ormstunga and his rival Hrafn. It is curious that in this Isle of Robbers, as the rest of the world regarded Iceland, the Right of Might should have been so early abandoned. In Norway the *holmgang* was not abolished until 1012, and in the central countries of Europe it lingered many centuries: indeed the judicial duel may be said to be hardly extinct among some of the most civilized nations at this very day.

Bersi appears in *Landnáma*, which gives an account of his lost Saga, and in the *Laxdœla-saga* as we have noted above. We find that he was the son of Gróa, sister of Höskuld, and her husband Véleif; so that he was uncle to Olaf Peacock and great-uncle to Halldór, whom he adopted as a year-old baby.

There is a fund of latent chivalry in Bersi, in spite of overbearing ways. He is the knight-errant of damsels in distress, as Cormac never was: he was a singer too; and his courtesy to the fiery, perverse young opponent in the *holmgang* strikes us with great wonder in that rough age. It is a loss that his own Saga in its entirety has perished; and that he appears in history only as a rival of one more brilliant, but hardly more worthy to be the hero of a tale.

Thorvald *Tintein*, "Tin-twig," which we have called Tinker, is the foil to Bersi as much as to Cormac. "Wealthy, a Smith, and a Skald, but mean-spirited for all that." That such a man should have been Steingerd's final choice reads like a cynical modern novel.

Steinar and the other actors in the play can all be identified in Landnáma and the Sagas: they were historical persons, more or less known, and the places where they lived, with some exceptions remarked in our footnotes, are sites of farmsteads to this day.

XVII.

There is a clever touch in the Saga where the old enemy of Cormac's father comes in at the close; the sea-robber who carries off Steingerd and brings about the catastrophe of the love-story is the son of the sea-robber who tries at the outset of the tale to carry off Helga, the bride of Ögmund.

This Asmund Ashenside is a historical character also, as we learn from the independent testimony of Njál's Saga (in Dasent's "Story of Burnt Njal," vol. II., p. 2), where his son Kol appears "East out of Småland" at the Göta Elf, just where Thorstein Asmundarson haunts in our story. And here we may note, in passing, the great distinction between Vikings who raided foreign lands, and those who robbed peaceable travellers or merchants, or plundered and slew on the coasts of their own kith and kin. The first sort were carrying on a form of recognized warfare; the others were downright robbers, and even in that age were regarded as such.

Another name that needs remark is that of Hagbard, whose head was carved on the doorpost at Gnúpsdal where Steingerd stood, in the pretty opening scene of the love-story. The myth of Hagbard is told in Saxo Grammaticus, (book VII.) and in the Danish ballad of Hagbart and Signe, which William Morris has given in "Poems by the Way" under the title of "Hafbur and Signy." No doubt the carving represented the hanging of Hagbard on one side of the door, while Signy was shown burning herself in her "bower of maidens," like Dido, on the other.

The fact of this elaborate sculpture on the door of an upland farm gives us some idea of the architectural pretensions of ancient Icelandic buildings.

Not only Olaf Peacock's Hjardarholt (Herdholt) was so adorned; and the old church-doors still extant show us in what style the decoration was carried out. It does not follow from the silence of the Sagas that these things were not noticed by the ancients. They were not in the dramatic scope of the story: literature did not concern itself with art or landscape nature,—only with human nature. But where touches of description come in, as especially in Cormac's verse, we can tell that he saw and felt the charm of beautiful things.

And indeed he lived in a country where landscape makes a strong appeal: he must have been blind to neglect it; his Irish blood, like Gunnar's, must have given him something of the joy of St. Columba in sea and sky and in mountains and flowers.

We, for his sake, went over the ground he had trod,—the Mel and Reykir of his Midfiord, the shores of Hrútafiord, the wild uplands of the isthmus between Thambardal and Snartartúnga, Steinvör's home, on Bitra, and the great dale of Saurbæ. We saw where Bersi had slain Váli, and in an ancient sunken cairn fancied we might have found the very grave on Válafall. We visited Brekka and the other sites of Saurbæ down the dale from Bersi's home, where his altarstone still stands by the temple-ruins, and the plot of land he dedicated to Thor still remains yearly unmown. We stood on the very Leidhólm where the holmgang was fought, by the branching Midá, and traced the booth of Olaf Peacock with its "outhouse" at Thorsness-thing, as the tide went out in the voe, where Thord searched at low water and found the lucky-stone. All these scenes and sites are yet there, undestroyed, unforgotten; and, wandering among them, we learnt to read the Saga in a new light.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF CORMAC THE SKALD.

CHAPTER I.—CORMAC'S FORE-ELDERS.

HARALD Fairhair was king of Norway when this tale begins. There was a chief in the kingdom in those days and his name was Cormac; one of the Vík-folk* by kindred, a great man and of high birth. He was the mightiest of champions, and had been with King Harald in many battles.

He had a son called Ogmund, a very hopeful lad; big and sturdy even as a child; who when he was grown of age and come to his full strength, took to sea-roving in summer and served in the king's household in winter. So he earned for himself a good name and great riches.

One summer he went roving about the British Isles and there he fell in with a man named Asmund Ashenside, who also was a great champion and had worsted many vikings and men of war. These two heard tell of one another and challenges passed between them. They came together and fought. Asmund had the greater following, but he withheld some of his men from the battle: and so for the length of four days they fought, until many of Asmund's people were fallen, and at last he himself fled. Ogmund won the victory and came home again with wealth and worship.

His father said that he could get no greater glory in war,—"And now," said he, "I will find thee a wife. What sayest thou to Helga, the daughter of Earl Fródi?"

"So be it," said Ogmund.

* Inhabitants of the Bight (Víkin) in the South of Norway.

Upon this they set off to Earl Fródi's house, and were welcomed with all honour. They made known their errand, and he took it kindly, although he feared that the fight with Asmund was likely to bring trouble. Nevertheless this match was made, and then they went their ways home. A feast was got ready for the wedding and to that feast a very great company came together.

Helga the daughter of Earl Fródi had a nurse that was a wise woman, and she went with her. Now Asmund the viking heard of this marriage, and set out to meet Ogmund. He bade him fight, and Ogmund agreed.

Helga's nurse used to touch men* when they went to fight: so she did with Ogmund before he set out from home, and told him that he would not be hurt much.

Then they both went to the fighting holm and fought. The viking laid bare his side, but the sword would not bite upon it. Then Ogmund whirled about his sword swiftly and shifted it from hand to hand, and hewed Asmund's leg from under him: and three marks of gold he took to let him go with his life.

* To feel by clairvoyance for wounds they might get.

CHAPTER II.—HOW CORMAC WAS BORN AND BRED.

ABOUT this time King Harald Fairhair died, and Eric Bloodaxe reigned in his stead. Ogmund would have no friendship with Eric, nor with Gunnhild,* and made ready his ship for Iceland.

Now Ogmund and Helga had a son called Fródi: but when the ship was nearly ready, Helga took a sickness and died; and so did their son Fródi.

After that, they sailed to sea. When they were near the land, Ogmund cast overboard his high-seat-pillars; and where the high-seat-pillars had already been washed ashore, there they cast anchor, and landed in Midfiord.

At this time Skeggi of Midfiord ruled the countryside. He came riding toward them and bade them welcome into the firth, and gave them the pick of the land: which Ogmund took, and began to mark out ground for a house. Now it was a belief of theirs that as the measuring went, so would the luck go: if the measuring-wand seemed to grow less when they tried it again and again, so would that house's luck grow less: and if it grew greater, so would the luck be. This time the measure always grew less, though they tried it three times over.

So Ogmund built him a house on the sandhills,† and lived there ever after. He married Dalla, the daughter of Onund the Seer, and their sons were Thorgils and Cormac. Cormac was dark-haired, with a curly lock upon his forehead: he was bright of blee and somewhat like his mother, big and strong, and his mood was rash and hasty. Thorgils was quiet and easy to deal with.

When the brothers were grown up, Ogmund died; and Dalla kept house with her sons. Thorgils worked the farm, under the eye of Midfiord-Skeggi.

* His wife, the witch.

† Melar, like the Meols of Lancashire and Cheshire, Esk-meals in Cumberland, etc., from which Cormac's home was called Mel, now Melstadr.

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